FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 AUGUST 1986

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that 74 Iraqi civilians were killed and 140 were injured when Iranian artillery shelled a housing complex in the Halabjah district of Al-Sulaymaniyah 6 August. The communique stressed that Iraq would retaliate "in a just and legitimate manner at the appropriate time." Iraqi warplanes bombed industrial centers and nearby residential areas in Isfahan the following day, injuring a number of civilians, according to IRNA, which added that one of the Iraqi planes was downed by Iranian antiaircraft fire. An Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses confirmed the raids on targets in the Isfahan area, announcing that Iraqi aircraft hit the Isfahan oil refinery and three power stations. The communique also reported two Iraqi air raids on Khark Island 7 August. Iraqi aircraft had raided Khark Island and the Ganaveh oil terminal 6 August, according to an earlier communique reported by the radio.

Meanwhile, the Iranian oil minister said that Iraqi oil installations are within range of Iranian artillery, and that Iran can prevent Iraq from violating the recently announced OPEC agreement, IRNA reported.

Egyptian-Jordanian Summit

An Egyptian official source cited by Cairo radio disclosed that the Iran-Iraq war topped the list of issues discussed by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Jordanian King Husayn during their 6 August talks in Alexandria. The two leaders fully agreed on the importance of solidarity with Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn in its resistance to Iran's "aggressive" policy and in its insistence on ending the war, the source added. Mubarak and Husayn also discussed latest developments in light of U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour, the radio said. Cairo sources stated earlier that the talks would cover the possibility of establishing bridges between Egypt and Syria, noting Bush's emphasis on the need for a Syrian role in the peace process, according to WAKH.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

The Israeli delegation to the Taba talks will meet President Mubarak the evening of 7 August, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that no real progress was made in the negotiations that morning as differences persist on how the map should be drawn for the arbitration process. However, the two sides made "additional progress" in the negotiations the previous day, agreeing that the arbitration process will take no longer than 18 months, according to IDF radio.

Syria

Syria's missiles can strike "any city" deep inside enemy territory "and which the enemies think is outside the range of our weapons," Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm stated in a 5 August address to students reported by Damascus television. Syria is "expecting aggression at any moment," he said, but it is ready to respond immediately. He asserted that Syria is prepared to confront the "economic plots, rumors, and speculations" prepared by its enemies, adding that the government and Ba'th Party will "lie in wait" for those who are hindering the country's progress by spreading "manifestations of luxury, pomposity, delinquency, violation of values, and waste."

PLO

Talks held in Moscow between Palestinian groups achieved "positive" results, KUNA reported. A DFLP statement cited the Fatah leadership as saying that the Amman accord between Jordan and the PLO will not impede the achievement of Palestinian unity, according to the agency, which added that Palestinian representatives met with CPSU Central Committee members and USSR Foreign Ministry officials. Elsewhere, a PLO spokesman claimed that a Palestinian unit planted explosives inside an Israeli "intelligence center" in Tel Aviv 4 August, starting a "huge fire," Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Jerusalem radio had reported a fire in a Tel Aviv suburb that day.

YAR-Libya

The YAR foreign minister received his Libyan counterpart in Sanaa, according to JANA, which added that their talks focused on bilateral relations, the results of YAR-PDRY unity talks held earlier this year in Tripoli, the current Arab situation, the Palestinian issue, and international issues of mutual interest.

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Middle East & Africa

CONTENTS

Vol V No 152 *7 August 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

ICO Secretary General Receives Gorbachev Message *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
PLO Executive Committee Member on Links With Jordan *[Kuwait AL-'ANBA 31 Jul]* ..... A 1
PLO: No Involvement in Beirut Bus Incident, Bombings *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
PLO Plants Explosives in Israeli Intelligence Center *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1

OPEC AFFAIRS

Iraq's Al-'Uraybi Satisfied With Conference Results *[INA]* ..... B 1
IAE Predicts Increased Demand for Oil By End of Year *[AFP]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Raps Iran's Threats to Gulf States ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Returns; Comments on OPEC Meeting ..... C 1
Gambian President Ends 3-Day Visit ..... C 1
Kuwaiti Official Makes Statement ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Interior Minister on 'Disturbances' Against Pilgrims ..... C 2
'UKAZ Views Purpose of Moscow-Tel Aviv Contacts *[2 Aug]* ..... C 3

EGYPT

Reportage on Jordanian King's Visit to Alexandria ..... D 1
Talks With Mubarak ..... D 1
Gulf War Tops Agenda ..... D 1
Mubarak Receives FRG Economics Minister ..... D 1
6 Aug Meeting ..... D 1
Minister Comments ..... D 1
Ministers Discuss Economic Cooperation ..... D 1
Mubarak Receives Sudanese Party Leader ..... D 2
Lutfi Speaks on Lebanon, Arab Situation, Sudan ..... D 2
Reportage on Continuing Taba Talks With Israel ..... D 2
Meeting Called ..... D 2
Disputed Points Discussed ..... D 2
National Committee Discusses Position ..... D 2
Tourism Minister Returns From Visit to Israel ..... D 3
Cairo Radio Views Results of Bush Middle East Tour ..... D 3
Group of 77 to Meet in Cairo 18-23 Aug ..... D 3

IRAQ

'Aziz Explains Husayn Letter to Iranian Leaders ..... E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1

Communique No 2,314 ..... E 1
Communique No 2,315 ..... E 1
7 Aug Khark Island Raid ..... E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Leaves For Cairo 6 Aug ..... F 1
AL-RA'Y Cites Al-Masri Statement to Saudi Magazine *[2 Aug]* ..... F 1
Parliament Member Praises Development Plan *[JORDAN TIMES 6 Aug]* ..... F 1
Parliament Endorses Higher Education Law *[JORDAN TIMES 6 Aug]* ..... F 1
AL-RA'Y Reacts to Reports on Israel-USSR Meeting *[6 Aug]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

Interior Minister Comments on Hostage Issue ..... G 1
Wife of Missing Businessman Ready To 'Cooperate' *[AFP]* ..... G 1
'Revolutionary' Group Warns Syrians To Leave *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Explosion Near Syrian Headquarters in West Beirut *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Amal Denies Security Violations ..... G 1
Sweden To Send Logistic Unit to South *[RFL]* ..... G 1

SYRIA

Al-Kasm Speaks on External, Internal 'Plots' ..... H 1
USSR Ambassador on Relations With Israel *[Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Reports Cited on Coup Attempt in Iraq ..... H 2
Radio Commentary Reaffirms Stand on Lebanon Solution ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Reportage on Planned Consular Meeting With Soviets ..... I 1
Shamir: No Speculation ..... I 1
Further Remarks ..... I 2
MA'ARIV Comments *[6 Aug]* ..... I 2
Peres Met Romanian Envoy *[HADASHOT 6 Aug]* ..... I 3
AL-QUDS Editorial *[4 Aug]* ..... I 4
Reportage on Continuing Taba Talks With Egypt ..... I 4
'Additional Progress' Reported ..... I 4
'Reservation' Not Accepted ..... I 4
To Meet With Mubarak 7 Aug ..... I 4
Reaction to High Court Ruling on Shin Bet Affair ..... I 4
Shamir Comments ..... I 4
Likud, Alignment 'Satisfied' ..... I 5
Justice Minister Favors Ruling ..... I 5
Goren 'Welcomes' Jordan's 5-year Plan for Territories ..... I 5
PLO Official Supports Appointment of Arab Mayors ..... I 5
AL-MITHAQ on Meeting of Palestinians With Peres *[5 Aug]* ..... I 6
AL-QUDS Views Labor Party Debate on PLO *[3 Aug]* ..... I 6
4th Administrative Detention Order Issued in W. Bank ..... I 6
Correction to Commander's Comments on Security Strip ..... I 7

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

U.S. Comments on Malta Termed 'Blatant Interference' ..... Q 1
JANA Comments on Bush Press Conference ..... Q 1
Italian Prime Minister Calls for 'New Page' in Ties ..... Q 1

SUDAN

Assembly Speaker Protests Arrest of Journalists *[AFP]* ..... Q 1
SPLA Radio Reports on 'High-Level' Talks ..... Q 1
AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews Garang on South *[MENA]* ..... Q 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Troop Attack on Eritrean Civilians Reported *[KUNA]* ..... R 1
Mengistu Chairs Development Plan Meeting ..... R 1

KENYA

Communique Issued on Iraqi Vice President's Visit ..... R 1

UGANDA

Museveni Returns From Burkina Faso 6 Aug ..... R 2
Clan Leader Defies Ban on Monarchist Agitation ..... R 2
Government Plans To Screen Army Members ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Faction Chairman Criticizes Habre, Goukouni ..... S 1

CONGO

SWAPO Chairman Arrives in Brazzaville ..... S 1

GABON

Iranian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit ..... S 1

ZAIRE

ROK Foreign Minister Concludes Visit, Departs ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Libyan, Foreign Envoys ..... T 1

GHANA

Radio Comments on London's Sanctions Stance ..... T 2
Talks With Togo on 'Matters of Mutual Interest' ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Three Opposition Leaders Arrested on 6 August ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Radio Evaluates Commonwealth Mini-Summit ..... T 3
Cuban Envoy Discusses Nonaligned Summit ..... T 4

Petroleum Minister Cited on Oil Exploration ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

BOTSWANA

Customs Official Reports No Unusual Border Delays ..... U 1
Masire Praises Kenya, OAU Summit Activities ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Trade Minister Appeals for Aid If Sanctions Applied ..... U 1

MALAWI

BBC: Government Aid to MNR Considered Unlikely ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Grants Freedom to Three Catholic Nuns *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 2
Roads To Malema District Reopened by FPLM ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

United Front Condemns Ovambo, Walvis Bay Blasts ..... U 2
Administrator on Constitutional Changes, Bombings ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Reaction to Commonwealth Sanctions Continues ..... U 3
Minister: Economy Will be Protected ..... U 3
Effect on Fruit Industry Viewed ..... U 3
ASSOCOM Opposes Punitive Measures ..... U 3
Tourism Seen Continuing ..... U 3
Tourism Ban 'Disastrous' ..... U 4
Minister Urges Caution in Releasing Trade Data ..... U 4
SABC Says Sanctions Lobby Given 'Unequivocal Answer' ..... U 4
Reportage on Imposition of Import Deposits ..... U 5
Licensing, Not Embargo ..... U 5
Zambian 'Customs Clamp' Viewed ..... U 5
Spokesman Reacts to Delays ..... U 6
ANC Maputo Representative Reviews OAU Summit *[Maputo]* ..... U 6
East Cape Funeral Ban Curfew Repealed ..... U 8
Security Forces Held Not Responsible for Deaths ..... U 8
Dropping of Charges Against SADF Members Criticized ..... U 8
Bills on Electing Local Government Bodies Published ..... U 8
Dobsonville Squatters Evicted From Homes ..... U 9
Bishop Tutu Arrives in Japan for 'Peace Summit' ..... U 9
One-Party System Approved by Venda Parliament ..... U 9
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports ..... U 9
6 Aug Report ..... U 9
7 Aug Report ..... U 9
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 9

ZAMBIA

RSA TV Interviews Kaunda on Meaning of Sanctions ..... U 12
Lusaka Reports RSA Levy System on Imports ..... U 13
RSA Official Notes Payment of Border Deposit *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 13
Grounded French Plane, Crew Released ..... U 13

ZIMBABWE

BBC Clarifies Pretoria's Trade Restrictions ..... U 13
'Massive Holdup' of Goods Seen at Limpopo Crossing *[Umtata]* ..... U 13
Air Zimbabwe, SAA Uninformed of Sanctions Effect *[SAPA]* ..... U 14
Iran's Velayati Arrives 5 Aug for Pre-Summit Talks *[IRNA]* ..... U 14
Meets President Banana *[Tehran]* ..... U 14
Mugabe Establishes Cooperative Development Ministry ..... U 14

ICO Secretary General Receives Gorbachev Message

LD061623 Kuwait KUNA in English 1522 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 6 (KUNA) — Secretary-General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference [OIC] Sharifuddin Pirzada said Wednesday he had received a special message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev dealing with important international issues including Afghanistan and the Middle East.

Talking to reporters at Karachi airport before flying to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia he said the message was conveyed to him in Islamabad on July 30 by acting Soviet ambassador in Pakistan.

"At this stage I cannot go into details of the message," Pirzada said.

Answering a question on Iran-Iraq war, Pirzada said president Dawda Jawara of Gambia, the chairman of OIC mediation committee on the war, was coming to Jeddah in a couple of days to discuss ways and means of ending the war.

PLO Executive Committee Member on Links With Jordan

JN041214 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 31 Jul 86 p 22

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad has denied that current Jordanian efforts to mediate between Syria and Iraq are linked to the deterioration of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, which was crowned with the recent Jordanian decision on this issue. In a statement to *Al-Anba'* 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad said: The Jordanian move to restore normal relations between Syria and Iraq is designed to achieve Arab solidarity in its simplest form, an initiative which the PLO encourages and supports.

'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad said that the attempt to link the two issues is to deepen the differences in viewpoints between Jordan and the Palestinians. He added: We hope that the Jordanian move toward the attainment of solidarity on all levels, including the Jordanian-Palestinian level, will be complete so that we may emerge from the absence of solidarity and unite our efforts, particularly following recent regional developments.

Regarding some expectations by political observers who at one point predicted a Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation would work against the PLO, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad said: We do not agree with these observers on this point, especially since the PLO and Jordan have an interest in attaining Arab solidarity. He added: We want everyone to realize that in case Arab dismemberment continues, the Palestinian people, their cause, and the PLO will suffer the most. It never entered our minds that we would be the beneficiaries of the state of dismemberment in the Arab situation.

Asked whether the recent Jordanian decision to close the Fatah offices was linked to political moves for the settlement of the Palestinian cause, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad said: The Jordanian- Palestinian relationship is a unique strategic relationship that can suffer no alternatives because the logic that must govern it should be a desire to develop it and eliminate any negative factors that hamper its progress. Statements that the Jordanian decision is linked to some political moves or political solutions are not true, particularly since we know that there is no solution on the horizon. He added: It would have been better for us and for Jordan if we had set an example in solidarity and thus had been able to expand the circle of Arab solidarity to comprise the Arab nation. I believe that in light of the current Jordanian-Palestinian relationship it will be difficult to attain Arab solidarity.

'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad said: Our relations with Jordan should have been dictated by our joint strategic concept of our future, our conflict with the Zionist enemy, and our concept on how to map this future through the formulation of the relationship which exists between us. Our relations must be unique as they are governed by historical and geographical facts, bonds of blood, and the dangers and hope for the future.

Regarding whether he expects the new crisis between Jordan and the PLO to be resolved in the foreseeable future, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad said: I have said that this crisis must be overcome. We and Jordan are dealing in politics and we must expect everything. In politics, everything is possible and nothing is impossible.

PLO: No Involvement in Beirut Bus Incident, Bombings

JN061843 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Responding to the *Al-Anba' al-Wataniyah* and *Akhbar Lubnan News Agencies*, a responsible PLO information source has made the following statement:

Citing a report issued by *Al-Anba' al-Wataniyah* controlled by Nabih Birri and his group, some local newspapers published a report attributed to a security official linking a false telephone call between the PLO command and a PLO cadre in the camps to the bus incident in the American University area and the Al-Barbir and 'Ayn al-Rummanah bombings. Leaking such tendentious reports forged by the intelligence organs, who are known for their cooperation with Nabih Birri and his group, cannot conceal the destructive actions and plots being carried out by the Amal Movement and its supporters, including the American University bus incident, which was carried out by the so-called Abu Khadr Majid and his group, which is directly affiliated with Minister Nabih Birri's office. The public knows the role of these organs in striking at Lebanon's unity and independence, and it also knows the plots they are concocting against our Palestinian people in the Beirut camps.

PLO Plants Explosives in Israeli Intelligence Center

JN061920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Following instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland managed to plant timed explosive charges inside an enemy intelligence center in a multistory building on Ben-Yosef Street in the city of Tel Aviv and returned safely to its base. On 4 August 1986, the Palestinian charges went off,

destroying the center, starting a huge fire that spread to the entire building and destroyed or damaged a number of cars near the building, either killing or wounding many enemy personnel. The occupation forces rushed to the area, closed roads leading to it, and arrested many Palestinian citizens in the area on the pretext of being connected with the oepration.

Iraq's Al-'Uraybi Satisfied With Conference Results

JN061153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, 6 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has said that the agreement reached by the OPEC ministerial council aims at removing the surplus in the oil market and improving prices.

Speaking at a news conference he held here last night at the conclusion of the OPEC ministers meeting, Al-'Uraybi said that although many OPEC ministers had in previous conferences supported Iraq's right to amend its production quota, this was not achieved because some had adopted biased stands. He expressed his satisfaction with the results of the conference and said exempting Iraq from abiding by a fixed production quota is an endorsement by the conference of Iraq's right to amend its quota.

Al-'Uraybi then reviewed Iraq's stands toward its production quota since the member-states' quotas were fixed in 1982 and said Iraq had accepted that quota because its export outlets at that time were limited. He stressed Iran is using its oil revenues to finance the war against Iraq and that Iraq demanded a production quota similar to that of Iran because of the war it is waging, indicating Iraq will adopt a different stand once peace is established between the two countries.

It will be recalled that OPEC's 78th ministerial conference, which concluded its meetings in Geneva yesterday, had agreed to maintain an OPEC production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day.

IAE Predicts Increased Demand for Oil By End of Year

AU070742 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, Aug 7 (AFP) — Demand for crude oil produced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hover around an average of 17 million barrels a day (mbd) in July-September this year, the International Energy Agency (IEA) estimated here Thursday.

The agency's latest monthly figures came two days after OPEC ministers in Geneva agreed to cut overall production to between 16 and 17 mbd in September and October. The IEA estimated OPEC July production at 19.6 mbd, up from 18.4 mbd in June and 17.3 mbd in May. The July output figure was some four mbd less than the figure released by the OPEC experts at the Geneva conference last week.

With non-OPEC supply predicted by the IEA at about 28.5 mbd and total world oil consumption at between 46.5 and 47 mbd, residual demand for OPEC oil in the third quarter would be "approximatively" 18-18.5 mbd, the agency said. The figures include liquified natural gas (LNG) of which 1.4 mbd was from OPEC sources in the second quarter.

Among the 13 OPEC states, Iran, Libya, Venezuela and Nigeria were the hardest hit by the slide in oil prices in the first half of 1986, the IEA said. After the abandonment of OPEC output quotas set in 1984, crude rates fell from 27 dollars a barrel in January to less than 10 dollars for some grades last month.

Iranian oil revenues fell 59 per cent to 3.3 billion dollars in the first semester from 8.1 billion dollars in January-June 1985, while Libya saw its earnings fall 55 per cent to 2.3 billion dollars from 5.1 billion, the agency said.

Nigeria and Venezuela registered revenue declines of 50 per cent, and Indonesia 43 per cent. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, among the bloc of countries which initiated the price fall in an effort to retain market shares, saw earnings fall a relatively low eight and 24 per cent respectively.

Regarding oil demand in the last six months of 1986, the IEA predicted a three per cent increase in annual terms in oil consumption by countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Consumption of 34.4 mbd in the third quarter and 35.9 mbd in October-December this year would bring the OECD average for the year to 34.9 mbd, against 34 mbd in 1985, the agency said.

Land stocks of oil companies fell by the end of June to 320 million tonnes, the lowest level in 12 years, the IEA also reported.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Raps Iran's Threats to Gulf States

JN051100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Bahrain, 5 Aug (WAKH) — [Passage omitted] The Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* has said that the Iranian leaders are mistaken if they think that their threats to the Gulf countries will intimidate anybody or achieve what they have failed to achieve previously. Their threats will only escalate tension and pave the way for foreign interference in the region. The paper said: Following their failure to put a decisive end to the war, which has entered its 7th year, the Iranian leaders began to level threats at the region's countries, particularly to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The paper stressed that the Gulf countries will not be indifferent when it is a question of practising their legitimate right of self-defense, in accordance with the Saudi warning.

The paper then reviewed the sincere efforts made by the GCC countries over the years to end the Iraq-Iran war in a way that guarantees the interests of both sides and that ensures stability in the region. The paper also reviewed the unstinting efforts of the GCC countries to forestall foreign interference in the region and their assertion that defense of the region is solely their responsibility.

Concluding, the paper advised the Iranian leaders to think of a better alternative for their people, which is peace, because their intransigent positions have cost many lives and much money during the past years of war. [passage omitted]

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Returns; Comments on OPEC Meeting

LD062110 Kuwait KUNA in English 1958 GMT 6 Aug 86

[By Shamel Khairi]

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 6 (KUNA) -- Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi returned here tonight from Geneva where he participated in the emergency meeting of the oil ministers of OPEC which opened July 28.

On arrival Shaykh 'Ali told reporters that the successful result of the conference would not have been possible without the big sacrifice offered by Kuwait, in implementation of the instructions of his highness the amir and his highness the crown prince and prime minister and the government statement, on the basis of which, Kuwait has accepted to sacrifice about 45 percent of its daily production for the next two months.

He affirmed that Kuwait's condition for this sacrifice is the serious commitment of the OPEC states to their quotas of production "without the slightest violation."

Kuwait has announced last Monday its initial acceptance to cut back its daily oil output from 1.6 million barrel a day to 900,000 barrel a day on condition that all OPEC states except for Iraq, adhere to their quotas and in case of any violation, Kuwait will be free from any commitment. Shaykh 'Ali said the OPEC has endorsed the Kuwaiti conditions and included them in the resolution adopted by the OPEC.

The OPEC ministers have reached a temporary agreement according to which they will cut down oil production for the next two months in accordance with the ceiling decided in October 1984 which was 16 million barrel a day.

Shaykh 'Ali denied that the cutdown of Kuwait's oil production would be of negative impact on the economic situation in Kuwait saying, "if there is any impact on cutting down the production, I hope it will be positive because an improvement of prices is expected if not at the same rate it may be even more."

He emphasized that the "successful result reached by the OPEC ministers, though is [as received] temporary, will lead to an improvement of prices instead of the previous situation in which the prices were daily declining."

In answer to a KUNA question if the two month period of cutting back production would be enough for stabilizing the oil market and improving the prices, Shaykh 'Ali said "what we hope is that the OPEC states resume producing in accordance with their just share in the oil market after October."

He also stressed that the OPEC output after next October "will be more than the ceiling of 16 million barrel a day we agreed on."

He reiterated that the 16 million barrel a day ceiling is not the just share of OPEC states in the oil market and disclosed that after next October, OPEC "might set a new ceiling of about 18-19 million barrel a day."

"In this case we expect that Kuwait will be allowed to resume producing a just quota in accordance with the new ceiling."

In an answer to a question from KUNA on whether problems would emerge among member states of the OPEC on quotas in case the ceiling was increased, he said a committee has been formed by the OPEC ministers to discuss that issue, particularly after all countries have started realizing how dangerous the situation was (the declining of prices as a result of over-production) and expressed hope that the OPEC members would be more flexible.

On whether non-OPEC producers would increase their production after the latest agreement, Shaykh 'Ali said Britain is currently producing at its highest capacity, but other countries which can increase production such as Egypt, Mexico, Malaysia, Oman, and Angola have expressed readiness to cooperate with the OPEC.

Gambian President Ends 3-Day Visit

LD060908 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 6 (KUNA) — President of Gambia Dawda Kairaba Jawara left here Wednesday concluding a three-day official visit to Kuwait, during which he held talks with the Amir

of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed al-Sabah on means of boosting bilateral relations and joint cooperation in various fields.

The Gambian president was seen off at the airport by H.H. the amir, deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and head of the honorary mission, the commerce and industry minister, Faysal al-Khalid.

Kuwaiti Official Makes Statement

LD061123 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi, minister of public health and acting minister of state for the affairs of the Council of Ministers, has made the following press statement following the conclusion of the visit of President Dawda Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia.

H.E. Dawada Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, paid an official visit to the State of Kuwait from 4 to 6 August 1986 in reply to an official invitation from His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait.

The honored guest and the accompanying delegation were accorded hospitality reflecting the existing spirit of friendship between the peoples of both countries. In an atmosphere of total cordiality and understanding official talks were held between the two Gambian and Kuwaiti sides dealing with bilateral relations, issues of mutual interest between the two countries, the issues of Africa and the Middle East, and international issues. Means of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres were also reviewed. The Gambian side in this respect praised [as heard] its support for the role of the Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development in the sphere of supporting the national economy of the Republic of Gambia.

The leaders of the two countries expressed their deep satisfaction for the continuing growth of relations between their two countries and affirmed their determination to bolster and to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. To realize that goal the two sides agreed to continue to maintain contactsand exchange visits among officials of both countries.

The talks between the two sides manifested the similarity in viewpoints regarding current international issues, concerning in particular the Palestinian question and the situation in Africa. His Excellency Dawda Jawara, in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, acquainted his highness the amir with the development of the efforts being exerted by the Good Offices Committee in connection with the Iraq-Iran war. The two sides also exchanged views about the important issues to be dealt with at the upcoming summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement states to be held in Harare.

The Kuwaiti side expressed its appreciation for the just stance of the Republic of Gambia regarding Arab issues in the international arena. It also praised the positive stance it adopts toward the development and the strenghening of Arab-African relations in all spheres. His excellency the president expressed to his highness the amir and to the government and the people of Kuwait his profound appreciation for the extensive welcome and hospitality that he and hisaccompanying delegation received during their visit to Kuwait.

His Excellency Dawda Jawara extended an invitation to His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad to pay an official visit to Gambia. His highness accepted the invitation with thanks. The date of the visit is to be fixed later.

SAUDI ARABIA

Interior Minister on 'Disturbances' Against Pilgrims

LD062149 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2034 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Mina, 6 Aug (SPA) — Following a tour of the holy places today, the interior minister and Supreme Pilgrimage Committee chairman stressed that the arrangements made and services provided by the various government authorities concerned with pilgrimage for the service of God's guests were excellent, and will, God willing, provide the pilgrims further security, peace of mind, and stability. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question on disturbances directed against pilgrims by some groups, the interior minister said that in reality we view all pilgrims equally and always hope that pilgrims will be at their best on this holy occasion. It is hoped that they will be one of the elements that will help other pilgrims perform their rites in peace and calmness as prescribed by the religion of our Prophet, God's prayers and peace be upon Him.

His royal highness added that anything that harmed the country's security will certainly harm the security of pilgrims. This is a matter that cannot be permitted. We always try to contain and stop whatever [negative] actions some pilgrims may initiate. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question on measures that will be implemented by government authorities vis-a-vis some pilgrims who harm the country's security, and his royal highness's views regarding the role that must be played by Islamic countries in raising pilgrims' awareness, his royal highness said that the Interior Ministry had issued a statement in *Mid-Dhi al-Q'idah* [in July] in which it explained this issue and warned against those people who, unfortunately, exploit pilgrimage and slip in among pilgrims in order to harm God's guests, especially by stealing.

We, thanks be to God, implement the Islamic shari'ah and there will be intensive efforts to uncover these people, arrest them, and send them to Islamic court in order to implement God's judgment upon them. The competent authorities will execute these judgments immediately.

Regrettably, these people infiltrate and come [to Saudi Arabia] in the name of pilgrimage and, unfortunately, they are Muslims, which is harmful to Islam, because a Muslim is supposed to avoid these things which are prohibited by the Islamic shari'ah. Furthermore, he must not harm his brother Muslim anywhere and how can it be when this harm is done in God's home and the purest spot on earth. [passage omitted]

'UKAZ Views Purpose of Moscow-Tel Aviv Contacts

PM061211 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 2 Aug 86 p 1

[Political Editor "News Analysis" column: "Moscow-Tel Aviv: The 'Deal,' the Price"]

[Text] A spokesman for the Israeli enemy's Foreign Ministry stated yesterday that contacts are under way between Israeli and Soviet representatives in order to discuss the possibility of resuming consular relations between the two sides.

The spokesman explained that Israeli enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres discussed this issue yesterday with enemy Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The enemy radio said that the initiative to resume contacts was taken by the Soviet Union and that meetings between Soviet and Israeli representatives will be held very shortly in a European capital.

If we examine this new development in relations between the Soviets and the Israeli enemy we will find that there is nothing new in it, since contacts between the two sides have been been continuing and were stepped up following the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union and the eastern countries, with the exception of Romania, broke off relations with with the Israeli enemy following the 5 June 1967 war, the Soviets maintained their secret contacts.

If we were to view the objectives of the new Soviet-Israeli "deal" for which preparations are quietly being made, we would sum it up in the following points:

First: The Soviet Union wishes to improve its relations with the Israeli enemy in order to please the United States, in return for Washington's approval for the Soviet Union to play a role in any Middle East settlement.

Second: Moscow wishes to prove its goodwill toward the Reagan-Gorbachev summit resolutions, including the provision on the need to facilitate emigration of Soviet Jews and improve relations with the Israeli enemy.

Third: The Soviet Union is implementing an agreement with Washington providing for Washington's acceptance of the new Soviet role in Lebanon in return for Moscow's resumption of ties with the Israeli enemy at the consular level.

Fourth: The Soviets wish to show a concern to strengthen relations with the Zionist enemy in return for Washington and the West's toning down their campaign over human rights and dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Although the "deal" incorporates provisions serving the interest of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the Israeli enemy, certain negative rather than positive established facts must nevertheless be taken into consideration, including:

The fact that the Israeli enemy will continue to occupy the Arab lands and will not withdraw from them as long as it receives aid from the big power;

The fact that the Soviets have not yet contributed effectively to pressuring Israel in order to force it to give the Palestinian people their full rights and to withdraw from the occupied territories;

The fact that Washington will not allow the Soviet Union to play any role in the settlement in the area and will hinder even the mere convocation of an international conference to solve the problem, and;

The fact that the Israeli enemy will receive more Jews from the Soviet Union in order to strengthen its occupation of the Arab lands.

Finally, the Soviet-Israeli-U.S. "deal" will not achieve peace in the area but will further complicate matters.

Reportage on Jordanian King's Visit to Alexandria

Talks With Mubarak

NC061550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn held a private meeting this afternoon in Ra's al-Tin Palace, Alexandria, at the start of Egyptian-Jordanian talks. The Egyptian and Jordanian delegations met at the same time.

Afterward, the two leaders had a working luncheon. The talks dealt with the latest Middle East developments in light of U.S. Vice President George Bush's talks in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. President Mubarak will host a dinner tonight in honor of King Husayn and his delegation.

King Husayn is accompanied by Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the royal court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of the royal court; Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs; and Layla Sharaf, former information minister. Ihab Wahbah, Egyptian ambassador in Amman, accompanied King Husayn during his flight to Cairo.

Gulf War Tops Agenda

NC061848 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] An official source at the presidency has stated that the Iraq-Iran war topped the list of issues that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak discussed today with his distinguished guest, His Majesty King Husayn, the monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The source added that they fully agreed on the importance of solidarity with fraternal Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn in its resistance to Iran's aggressive policy, and in its insistence on ending the war to preserve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people, as well as the interests of all the peoples of the region in establishing security and stability.

Mubarak Receives FRG Economics Minister

6 Aug Meeting

NC061048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann. The meeting was attended by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, and FRG Ambassador in Cairo Dr Kurt Mueller.

Minister Bangemann arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit.

Minister Comments

NC061237 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann said that they had discussed political developments in Egypt, and added: Within the sphere of my responsibilities, I can also say that the Germans are interested in the economic situation in Egypt.

He noted that his discussion with the president involved measures that are required to improve and promote the Egyptian economy, which has been damaged by a decline in oil prices. Bangemann also said that he assured President Mubarak of the FRG's willingness to promote bilateral relations to the best of its ability, and to render needed assistance within the context of relevant international institutions. President Mubarak was made aware of this during his recent visit to Bonn, he added. He stated that he had conveyed FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's greetings to President Husni Mubarak, and he stressed that Egypt and the FRG enjoy good cooperation and a close friendship. Bangemann also expressed the hope that economic problems will be resolved through bilateral cooperation.

Asked about the IMF's assistance to Egypt, Bangemann said: We had an in-depth discussion on this issue, as it represents one of the basic conditions by which the issue of debts can be resolved. We are certain that the Egyptians believe that an international solution is preferable to bilateral answers. Once an agreement is reached with the IMF, it will constitute an important step toward the solution of many other problems. In our capacity as members of the IMF, we will try to ensure that it understands the political situation in Egypt, on the basis of which a solution to all of these problems can be attained.

Bangemann added that there are certain economic facts that cannot be disregarded if financial problems are to be solved. Indeed, these problems must be addressed politically as well, he declared. He pointed out that the FRC feels that the IMF's contribution must be based on a broad political vision, permitting radical solutions to economic difficulties. [passage omitted]

Ministers Discuss Economic Cooperation

NC061454 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, met with the FRG economics minister and his accompanying delegation today to discuss the protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries for the current year. They also discussed German participation in a number of Egyptian economic development projects.

Following the meeting, Dr al-Janzuri said that the two sides had reviewed the situation with regard to projects for which the Germans are contributing financial aid within the framework of the 5-year economic development plan, particularly in the electricity and production sectors. The FRG plays an important role within the European economic group, he added. It is at the forefront of those European countries which are giving easy-term loans and credit facilities to Egypt to finance investment projects and import a number of commodities.

In conclusion, Dr al-Janzuri noted that the FRG had given Egypt credit facilities and easy-term loans totaling 3.5 billion German

marks over the last 10 years. These funds have been used to finance a number of projects in various sectors.

Mubarak Receives Sudanese Party Leader

NC061025 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad, Sudanese minister of culture and information.

In a statement following the meeting, Al-Mirghani said the meeting is part of the mutual consultations between the two countries, and that there will be continuous exchanges between the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party and the various Egyptian parties.

Lutfi Speaks on Lebanon, Arab Situation, Sudan

NC061403 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, 6 Aug (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has called on all the Lebanese people to unite against foreign intervention in Lebanese affairs. He pointed out that Lebanon's destiny depends on its sons. Lutfi expressed the belief that all Lebanese factions have foreign influences, and emphasized the need for the Lebanese to settle their internal problems themselves.

These remarks came in an interview with the *Al-Sayyad* Lebanese magazine published here today. In his interview, Prime Minister Lutfi explained the regional situation, the Arab-Israeli conflict, Egyptian-Israeli relations, and the Arab solidarity issue. Dr Lutfi emphasized that Egypt is in touch with all parties in Lebanon. It hopes to use its good relations with the various powers to achieve a reconciliation. He added: Our only concern is for Lebanon's renewed stability and prominence. According to Dr Lutfi, the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 will set the stage for solving the Lebanese crisis.

Regarding the current Arab state of affairs, the Egyptian prime minister noted that the causes of Arab disintegration differ from one country to another. He added: I believe the time has come for us to show the world that we can be civilized, and for Arab leaders to meet. But he cautioned that this meeting would merely begin to solve our problems. He asked Arab citizens to review the events which have occurred in the Arab arena ever since the attempt to expel Egypt from the Arab world was made. Since then we have suffered more disintegration, more friction, and more wars, he added.

Dr Lutfi noted the importance of coordination between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn. He stressed the Amman agreement as a basis for a solution. He added: This agreement is a golden opportunity to lay a foundation for a settlement of the Middle East issue.

Regarding Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Dr Lutfi emphasized that Egypt is concerned with Sudan's stability and security, as Sudan's security is related to Egypt's. He added: I have invited [Sudanese prime minister] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to visit Egypt, and he will answer my invitation following his visit to Moscow. He said that this visit will strengthen cooperation between Egypt and Sudan. He stressed that Egypt is working to solve the issue of southern Sudan, noting that the solution is at hand. He expressed Egypt's readiness to discuss this with Ethiopia if Sudan wishes.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Israel

Meeting Called

NC061251 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — The members of the Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks held a meeting at the Mena House Hotel today. During the 1-hour meeting, the delegations' members continued discussion on the dispute between Egypt and Israel regarding the arbitral compromis.

In another development, members of the Egyptian Higher National Committee on Tabah have been asked to meet this evening to discuss the current phase of Tabah talks. This committee is chaired by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and it includes representatives from all the ministries and other departments concerned with the Tabah issue.

Disputed Points Discussed

NC061332 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The talks to resolve the Tabah issue were resumed this morning. Experts from Egypt, Israel, and the United States are participating in the talks. Our correspondent has learned that in today's meeting, these experts discussed points disputed by Egypt and Israel.

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, stated that discussions are continuing over outstanding issues. Regarding the date when the agreement pertaining to the formulation of the question to be put to the arbitrating body will be signed, he said that this will be done when the delegations reach agreement over the disputed points.

National Committee Discusses Position

NC061901 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The national committee on Tabah met tonight under the chairmanship of Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks. The committee discussed Egypt's position regarding the points pertaining to the resolution of the Tabah issue. The meeting was attended by representatives of the ministries and agencies concerned.

The Egyptian, American, and Israeli delegations held a brief session earlier tonight during which they completed discussion of the points disputed by Egypt and Israel over the annex on the question to be put to the arbitration body to resolve the Tabah issue.

Tourism Minister Returns From Visit to Israel

NC061211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister Fu'ad Sultan returned to Cairo today following a 3-day visit to Israel. During the visit, Sultan held talks on tourist relations between the two countries.

Cairo Radio Views Results of Bush Middle East Tour

NC061545 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Hilmi al-Buluk commentary: "Remarks on the Results of Bush's Tour in the Region"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour of the region is now over. After the conclusion of his talks in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, Bush made certain statements, the last of which was delivered at the press conference which he held in Cairo prior to his departure for Washington. It is imperative that we pause to analyze these statements, so that we may assess the likely results of the tour, both with regard to activating the peace process in the Middle East and, in the economic field, with regard to assisting Egypt to overcome the economic crisis it is experiencing.

Concerning the first matter, it is clear that Washington is determined to play an effective role in activating the peace process. The countries which Bush visited — Israel, Jordan, and Egypt — have almost reached agreement on this role. The U.S. vice president has announced that all parties want the United States to play an active part in reviving the peace process, and that it is always ready to carry out this important and decisive role.

It is also noticeable that the U.S. position regarding the Palestinian issue and Palestinian rights is a positive one. This was apparent from the announcement made by a U.S. State Department spokesman a few days ago, shortly before Bush's arrival in Cairo. The spokesman said that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are territories that are under Israeli occupation, which means that they are Palestinian territories and are not under Israeli sovereignty, and that their future status cannot possibly be subject to the will of Israel.

Furthermore, Bush's statements in Cairo yesterday emphasized the positive nature of the U.S. attitude toward the rights of the Palestinian people. The U.S. vice president announced that any negotiations aimed at achieving a final peace must be based on mutual recognition among all the countries and peoples of the region, and that such negotiations must take into account thesecurity needs of Israel and all the other countries in the region. They must also, he said, take the Palestinian people's aspirations into consideration.

Another point relating to that aspect of Bush's mission concerned with stimulating the peace process in the region is the fact that certain groundwork has already taken place. This groundwork is likely to contribute to progress in the peace process and assist it to move forward, despite the differences of views and positions. This in itself encourages the United States to further its efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region.

With regard to the second aspect of Bush's mission, namely the economic one, it is clear from the statements made by the U.S. vice president that the U.S. Administration fully appreciates the economic difficulties experienced by Egypt and Egypt's efforts to surmount these difficulties. The United States intends to support Egypt and assist it to overcome the crisis. Egypt's first requirement is to obtain the necessary cash liquidity and the rescheduling of its military debts, which carry the burden of high interest rates.

As he announced in his statements, Bush has in fact consulted with officials in Washington with regard to the Egyptian request, so that decisions may be made on his return. The United States is concerned about Egypt's ability to fulfill its current commitments and is aware of its problems.

In conclusion, we note that the economic crisis is not restricted to Egypt alone, but is a general problem which requires a rapid and effective remedy. Its rectification will be of considerable assistance in driving the peace process forward. As Bush said, the leaders of the countries in the region that he visited have expressed concern over the economic situation, and they believe that efforts made to solve the economic problems will make a large contribution to peace. This is an undeniable truth.

Group of 77 to Meet in Cairo 18-23 Aug

NC061621 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — A high-level international conference on economic cooperation among the developing countries known as the Group of 77 will be held in Cairo during 18-23 August under the auspices of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

This was reported by Ambassador Sayyid al-Masri, acting head of the economic department at the Foreign Ministry, during a press conference today. [passage omitted]

Ambassador Al-Masri said the conference will be held at the Marriott Hotel and will be opened by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. Egypt's delegation to the conference will be led by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is expected to be elected chairman. Most delegations are expected to be at the ministerial level.

'Aziz Explains Husayn Letter to Iranian Leaders

JN061836 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1802 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Iraq here today. The Iraqi foreign minister explained the letter addressed by President Saddam Husayn to the Iranian rulers last Saturday, a message which affirmed the correctness of the leadership's conclusions and expectations about the failure of the Iranian regime's political and military strategy of continuing aggression against Iraq, achieving its aggressive expansionist schemes, and threatening the stability of the region's states.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed Iraq's ability to confront and crush any Iranian aggression. He explained to the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions the contents of the five principles proposed by President Saddam Husayn in his letter to achieve a just, durable, and comprehensive peace.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,314

JN061730 Baghdad Voice ofthe Masses in Arabic 1607 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,314 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With victorious forces which are loyal to the homeland, we defend our great land, the land of holy places and the cradle of civilization, and the great Iraqi people and our great revolution, as well as our brilliant Arab future. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In implementation of our course of severing the despotic Iranian rulers' supplies and destroying their economic resources to prevent them from using them for evil purposes against our people, our giant Air Force planes carried out the following two missions today:
A. At 1230 today, our planes carried out a successful raid against the Khark Island facilities, dealing accurate blows to their targets and leaving them in flames.
B. At 1232 today, other planes carried out a daring raid against the Ganaveh oil terminal, scoring accurate and effective hits and setting their targets ablaze.

After carrying out these two missions, the brave eagles returned with their planes to the homeland safe and triumphant under God's protection and guidance.

2. Our righteous soldiers in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan sighted an enemy group. They pounded it with all types of weapons, killing five enemy soldiers and wounding others while the rest fled. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. Elsewhere in the same sector, nine enemy soldiers were killed, one infantry postiion was destroyed, and one 40-mm tubular launcher, one Kalashnikov rifle, and quantities of military hardware were captured.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah opened fire with all types of weapons on enemy positions opposite their positions, destroying one boat whose occupants were killed, hitting another boat, killing or wounding four enemy soldiers, and destroying two ammunition dumps, one infantry position, and one weapons emplacement.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded an enemy group with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, the soldiers of the VII Army Corps, using tank fire and artillery, set fire to enemy positions, destroying several of them. They also destroyed one tower, two ammunition dumps, and one heavy machine gun, and killed one enemy soldier.

5. Dealing concentrated blows with all types of weapons to enemy positions, our units in the I Army Corps northern sector destroyed one bulldozer, one vehicle, and one trailer, and killed nine enemy soldiers.

6. The forces of the despotic clique shelled Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 August 1986

Communique No 2,315

JN071150 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,315 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 August 1986]

[Text] The Iranian regime has been brushing aside all human conventions and values and has been flouting the rules of international law by intentionally hitting purely residential areas to inflict losses on civilians in terms of life and property. This regime, which has often peddled lies and which was unable to realize its evil aims on the battlefront, has adopted crimes against humanity as symbols by which it defines itself and its behavior in the international arena.

The Iranian rulers have committed another savage crime, a crime which shows their cowardice. Yesterday they directed their long-range artillery at the Sirwan housing complex in Halabjah district.

The shelling martyred 74 civilian citizens, including 21 children, and injured 140 citizens, all of whom are civilians. The shelling also demolished a number of houses.

While praying to God to have mercy on the souls of the martyrs and to heal the injured citizens, we announce to our great people, to the Arab and international public opinion, to the international organizations, and to the Iranian people who are afflicted with their rulers — we announce from a position of strength and overwhelming superiority over the regimes of charlatans that we will punish the Iranian rulers in a just and legitimate manner at

the appropriate time and will employ devastating deterrence methods which will stop the folly of this clique and turn its spite against it. This is our duty toward our citizens and their security. It is our legitimate right to punish all those sinful aggressors. From God we derive support.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 August 1986

7 Aug Khark Island Raid

JN071119 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[7 August military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Continuing to utterly destroy the enemy's economic facilities, which it employs for aggression against our country and for continuing the war, our planes launched a successful raid against the Khark Island facilities at 1005 [0605 GMT] today. Our planes destroyed their targets and set them ablaze.

Having done their duty, our brave pilots returned to the homeland, safe in God's care.

King Husayn Leaves For Cairo 6 Aug
JN061021 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Amman — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman this morning for Egypt on a short working visit during which His Majesty King Husayn will meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The two leaders will hold talks on recent developments in the region and relations between the two fraternal countries. [passage omitted]

His majesty is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

AL-RA'Y Cites Al-Masri Statement to Saudi Magazine
JN060843 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 25

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] London — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said Jordan will continue to exert efforts to achieve reconciliation between Iraq and Syria. In a statement to the Saudi magazine *Al-Majallah* to be published tomorrow, Thursday, Al-Masri added: This reconciliation is in the Arab nation's interest and is a basic step toward restoring joint Arab action. He said: I believe both sides are concerned about the progress of joint Arab action.

Regarding convening an international conference, Al-Masri said: Jordan's inalienable stand is based on the need to hold a true international conference to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent member-states, Israel, and the Arab parties concerned, including Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, and the PLO, without whom we will not go to the conference.

Regarding the U.S. stand toward this conference, Al-Masri said: We did not reach a final agreement with the United States on the details of this conference. Our agreement was on the principle of holding this conference. Israel's agreement on this conference is not our problem, but it is the United States' problem and task. During my talks with U.S. officials, I deduced that what satisfies the United States is acceptable to Israel. He added that the Americans realized Jordan's viewpoint on the international conference is correct. Therefore, he said, they agreed on PLO attendance at this conference.

Regarding the Jordanian development plan for the occupied Arab territories, Al-Masri said: Our kinfolk in the West Bank are suffering a great deal and no one takes care of them in the real sense of the word. The concern over the plan's leading to invigorating the Israeli economy is unjustified, because millions of dollars pour into the West Bank from West Bank expatriates. Does this mean that not to energize the Israeli economy we should block avenues of life for West Bank citizens? Is this what is required?

I hope it will be understood that the objective of our aid to the West Bank is to bolster the steadfastness of our kinfolk there, because what Israel wants is to expel the citizens, especially since facts confirm the West Bank population will be equal to the Israeli population. Israel views this as a very serious issue and seeks to prevent it by expelling Arab inhabitants.

Parliament Member Praises Development Plan
JN060954 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Amman (J.T.) — Jordan's five-year development plan for the Israeli-occupied territories is an integrated programme which is bound to significantly contribute towards enhancing the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli rule, Parliament member Edward Khamis said Tuesday.

Interviewed by the *Jordanian News Agency, Petra*, Mr. Khamis said that Jordan should have carried out this programme many years ago because it is vital for the occupied lands. Mr. Khamis, who represents the Bethlehem constituency in the Lower House of Parliament, said that the programme would achieve the aspirations of the Arab inhabitants in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that it would also help them to confront Israel's arbitrary measures which are aimed at confiscating Arab land and establishing more Jewish settlements. [passage omitted]

In his statement to *Petra*, Mr. Khamis said that the plan gives attention to the agricultural sector which is the main source of income for local inhabitants. Many projects also focus on the exploitation of water resources and establishing housing projects, all designed to help the residents remain in their homeland and to find employment and a means of income, the deputy continued.

This programme, he added, is bound to revive the weak economy of the occupied Arab territory and will boost the territory's social, economic, developmental and political life. Mr. Khamis underlined the importance of defining the programme's economic projects that would be implemented and said they should be preceded by a feasibility study to ensure their success.

Mr. Khamis's statement followed a series of meetings which Jordanian officials have been holding with West Bank mayors and parliament members to discuss the five-year development plan for the Israeli-occupied territory. Mayor of Bethlehem Ilyas Frayj told the *Jordan Times* that the West Bank and Gaza will gain a lot from the plan and he appealed to Arab states to take part in financing its projects. He said that it is important for West Bank leaders to join Jordan's efforts to raise funds for the projects included in the plan. [passage omitted]

Parliament Endorses Higher Education Law
JN061005 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Aug 86 p 1, 3

[By Rana Sabbagh]

[Excerpt] Amman — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) on Tuesday endorsed an amendment to the 1985 law on higher education granting the minister of higher education complete

control over decisions and legislations related to Jordan's universities.

Sixteen out of the 25 senators present in Tuesday's session voted in favour of the law. Nine abstained.

The modification to the higher education law was harshly criticised by a number of deputies, senators as well as leading educationalists and professors. The amendment transferred all authority of the 16-member Council for Higher Education (CHE) to the minister of higher education in issues related to realising government policies in Jordan's four universities.

Prior to the Senate's approval of the amendment, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i pledged government support to maintain the universities' autonomy and said the amendment was only meant to clarify the roles of both the ministry and the CHE in implementing government policies on higher education.

The Lower House earlier approved the law despite opposition from a number of deputies who charged the amendment would politicise Jordan's higher education institutions, eventually lowering them to the status of government schools. [passage omitted]

AL-RA'Y Reacts to Reports on Israel-USSR Meeting

JN060805 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet Step and Israeli Demands"]

[Text] It has become clear now that the talks which will be held between the USSR and Israel in Helsinki on 17 August are a preliminary step to restoring consular relations between the two sides. The Soviets confirmed there is no political or diplomatic interpretation of this step and that it is not a beginning to restoring diplomatic and political relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv.

On the other hand, Israeli officials have linked this step to several Israeli demands, among which is facilitating the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel and tackling the Israeli concern about the USSR's arms supplies to a number of Arab states. Linking these issues means Israel will attempt to obtain this gain in return for restoring consular relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv at the expense of the Arabs. It is no secret this insinuation constitutes an attempt to cast doubts on the future of Arab-Soviet relations.

At any rate, this attempt is obvious. Arabs must not ignore any possibility, regardless of its size. Therefore, Arabs should follow up this possibility with the USSR to make sure a certain deal will not be concluded at their expense.

No one forgets the USSR has positive and strong stands in support of Arab issues. Undoubtedly, the Soviets realize these stands have been and still are the bases of their good relations and reputation in the Arab region. In light of this, the USSR should protect these good relations and reputation from the Israeli campaign and foil this evil campaign without hesitation.

Interior Minister Comments on Hostage Issue

NC071200 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi has declared that those holding the American and French hostages are moving them from one secret prison to another within Lebanon. In an interview with the *Associated Press*, Dr al-Rasi affirmed that the government of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is determined to free all of these hostages. He noted: When I assumed my ministerial portfolio, I knew the places where the hostages were being held. He expressed hope that an improved security situation and a better understanding of our tragic conditions by the Western public will contribute to the release of the hostages. He added, however, that a resolution of the hostage issue does not completely depend on the restoration of security to Beirut's southern suburb because this issue is more far-reaching than that. He said that it must be dealt with on a Middle East level. He noted that the Lebanese people are hostages of the region's current crises and are suffering because of this. He expressed hope that the two powers [not further identified] will show as much interest in the suffering of the Lebanese as they are in the suffering of the hostages.

In conclusion Dr al-Rasi said that the security plan is not the final step toward securing the release of the hostages. However, it is a step forward and it will contribute to dealing with this matter.

Wife of Missing Businessman Ready To 'Cooperate'

NC071136 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, Aug 7 (AFP) — The wife of a Syrian-born U.S. citizen reported missing here since June 29 said Thursday that she was ready to "cooperate" with the extremist Islamic Jihad Organization to find her husband.

Maha Jurdi appealed to "all Lebanese militia, even the Islamic Jihad" for help in finding her husband, Fa'iq Warih, a Syrian who took U.S. citizenship when he married his first wife, an American.

Islamic Jihad, an Islamic fundamentalist group, has been holding several French, American, and British hostages for more than a year and on July 26 freed an American priest, Father Lawrence M. Jenco.

Mr. Warih, 62, was reported to have disappeared on the road to Damascus during a business trip. The U.S. State Department has said that his family in the United States fear that he has been kidnapped, but no group has announced his abduction.

He has been married three times and has 11 children.

Mrs. Jurdi said one caller had tried to sell her information about her husband Monday, but had failed to call back after refusing the initial sum she offered, some 1100 dollars.

'Revolutionary' Group Warns Syrians To Leave

NC061523 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] On the 3d day following the token entry of the security force into the southern suburb, it appears that this military deployment is encountering several obstacles. West Beirut security has been marred by sporadic incidents. The latest of these were aimed at the security forces. In West Beirut, gunmen in a BMW 520 opened fire on a regular force patrol near the Intercontinental Hotel at 1050 today. No casualties were reported. In Sports City, an explosive device went off on the highway while a Syrian intelligence service vehicle was passing by. This afternoon, the Revolutionary Liberation Cells claimed responsibility for the two operations. They issued a statement in which they warned the Syrians to get out of West Beirut.

Explosion Near Syrian Headquarters in West Beirut

NC061840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] A land mine exploded near a coffee shop on the Shatila circle at 1800 tonight, wounding one person and causing material damage. The security force cordoned the place off. At 1840, an explosive device went off near the headquarters of the Syrian detachment and the house of 'Asim Qansuh [regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon] in the Spinney's area.

Amal Denies Security Violations

NC061938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The regular military force assigned to implement the security plan has continued to deploy its foot and motorized patrols,and to set up mobile and fixed roadblocks in the southern suburb and West Beirut. There have been no obstacles or problems.

The Fifth Department of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau issued the following statement tonight: The motorized and foot patrols continued today to set up mobile and fixed roadblocks manned by personnel of the 6th Brigade, the internal security force, and Syrian observers. This was supervised by the Amal Movement's official in charge of political security; Major 'Isam 'Aql of the 6th Brigade; and Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Hallum of the Syrian observers team. No cases of security violations have been reported.

Sweden To Send Logistic Unit to South

NC061412 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Ambassador Rashid al-Fakhuri has conveyed a message to the Foreign Ministry saying that the Swedish Government has agreed to the UN secretary general's proposal that it send a logistics unit to southern Lebanon to join the UNIFIL. It will replace the French logistics unit, which will withdraw in October.

Al-Kasm Speaks on External, Internal 'Plots'

JN070937 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, accompanied by Comrade Ahmad Dirgham, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chief of the party indoctrination bureau, last night visited the Al-Sharif al-Idrisi camp for university-level military training. He was received upon arrival at the camp by Comrade [words indistinct], Damascus branch of the Ba'th Party. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Dr al-Kasm met with the students in an atmosphere full of enthusiasm and sentiments of sincere faith and confidence and amid slogans supporting the party and the triumphant national march.

Addressing the students, Al-Kasm said: Comrades, to begin with, I am happy to convey to you greetings and love from the great leader and struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

In view of our strong will, our enemies multiplied at home and abroad. We need not define our enemies abroad. They are the imperialist forces, led by the United States. They are the Zionists, represented by Israel. This is not the first time that the enemies have gathered against the Arab nation. They were gathered in the past and the Arab nation defeated them. The war between the Arabs and their enemies has not stopped since time immemorial and victory has always been for the Arab nation. Why are the Arabs stumbling now, unable to establish solidarity? Why do we find unprecedented treason in the Arab nation? What we heard [passage indistinct] like Al-Sadat before him. The Moroccan people will not be less angry than the Egyptian people. The lesson which the Egyptian people taught Al-Sadat will be taught to Hassan II by the Moroccan people. Hassan II is the ally of Al-Sadat and of every traitor and capitulationist. These are not alone. Those who bought them also bought a handful of criminal hirelings who have not stopped fighting us overtly and covertly. They have always plotted against us and waged wars of rumors against us. They have sold themselves for money and the time will come when they will realize that their money will not benefit them. They and their money will go to hell.

The answer to the traitors and capitulationists always came from revolutionary Syria. Syria's immediate, natural answer to the treasonous meeting in Morocco was firm and strong like the voice of the people. However, and regrettably, there were whispering voices that could not even condemn this treason. Syria alone continued to stick to its genuine, pan-Arab stand. This is not the first time. They think that they can isolate the genuine, pan-Arab Syrian stand until it falls and the Arab will of resistance and confrontation falls with it. Their wishes will be dashed because Syria has been and will always be steadfast and very strong. They try to plot from within and from without but they will not be able to force Syria to its knees. [passage indistinct]

The [words indistinct] mercenaries and outlaws to strike at our people, and their plots caused the death of many of our sons and daughters. However, our people lay in wait for them. What can the enemies of Syria do? They fight us with economic plots, rumors, and speculations [al-mudarabat]. We are stronger than these plots and rumors because we are prepared economically and politically as well as on the popular level to face all challenges. We will force all our enemies to their knees, and we will not be forced to our knees. The future will prove this. People who are nurtured by Hafiz al-Asad will not retreat or surrender. They will only know one thing; namely, how to win at all times.

The prime minister said: Yes my brothers, the battle is long and arudous but our plan of resistance and struggle is based on firm principles; the people's unity and faith, production and perseverance, and ever-ready military power.

You hear statements here and there in which the enemies expect war with Syria. We are always asked about this. This is possible because we are aware of the intentions of the aggressive politicians. We are expecting aggression at any moment but we are ready any minute, any moment to respond to this aggression.

Years ago and after Camp David, and after some abandoned their positions in the Arab trench, Syria raised the slogan of strategic balance [with Israel]. The enemies, agents, and capitulationists thought this mere talk. Now they talk about the Syrian Army, its weapons, and its missiles, which can strike any city in the enemies' depth and which the enemies think is outside the range of our weapons.

The strategic balance which was announced by our leader and teacher Hafiz al-Asad was not meant to be only military balance. It is also a cultural, economic, and social balance.

We are waging two battles; the development battle and the battle of building our Armed Forces. There is also another battle, which is waged against the unproductive consumer system, which threatens with destruction all the societies in which it is rife. We must win this battle against consumption and waste. Those who try to impose a third battle on us in order to hinder our efforts to wage the two other battles — the development battle and the battle to build the Armed Forces — and those who try to spread the manifestations of luxury, pomposity, delinquency, violation of values, and waste are trying to hinder our economic and social march [words indistinct]. The government and the party will lie in wait for them and we will not allow them, regardless of their positions, influence, and attempts, to open the doors of the homeland to the enemies and to harm the great people's sacrifices. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

USSR Ambassador on Relations With Israel

JN061713 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow will not resume diplomatic relations with Israel if the Jewish state does not give up its policy of aggression and expansion. This was stated by the Soviet ambassador in Damascus who explained that the USSR-Israeli talks in Helsinki will revolve around consular affairs between the two countries and will not bring about any radical changes with respect to relations between Israel and the USSR.

The Soviet ambassador called on the Jewish state to exert real efforts for the attainment of a just peace in the Middle East.

Reports Cited on Coup Attempt in Iraq

JN051843 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Reports in Paris mention a coup attempt in Iraq. No details about what is going on in the Iraqi capital are yet available. News agencies in Paris tried to obtain information from Baghdad, but communications with the Iraqi capital have been cut off. It was learned in the French capital today that news agencies have mobilized their editors pending exciting reports from the Iraqi capital.

Radio Commentary Reaffirms Stand on Lebanon Solution

JN061949 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Statements and much talk are currently being put forth in the Lebanese arena on the Lebanese domestic state of affairs and the means for solving the main Lebanese crisis and the other issues deriving from it. If talk were enough to settle the Lebanese crisis, this crisis would have ended a long time ago. However, talk alone, as experience has shown, is not sufficient or capable of removing one of the obstacles which hamper national solution, national dialogue, and national accord in Lebanon. Beautiful talk, ornate expressions, and verbal concern over national unity have not succeeded in settling any of the problems of the Lebanese domestic state of affairs or any of the difficulties the Lebanese are facing in settling their domestic affairs, thus proving true the following popular saying: I hear your words which I admire, and the rest is known.

That is why embellished talk can no longer deceive anybody in Lebanon. It no longer has any effect on Lebanese political life. Experience has made the man on the street in Lebanon, as well as the politicans in the effective political forces, not base their stands on talk which is not substantiated by concrete demonstrations of good intentions, sincerity, serious efforts, and patriotism. Following these long years of suffering, tribulations, bitter experience, bloodshed, dissipation of resources, and the dismantling of the factors of cohesion of Lebanese society, what is required on the national level does not consist of either pointless talk or general and unspecified ideas put forth offhandedly, or initiatives which seek to throw dust in the eyes, buy time, waste efforts, squander potentials, and hamper and bypass real endeavors.

What is required in Lebanon is now clear and explicit. Things have been sorted out and the factors distinguishing those who are nationalist from those who are not have become clear. The bases and rules of the national solution which unites and does not divide, which restores life to unity and does not kill it, and which invigorates the legitimate institutions and does not paralyze them have also become known. The road to what is required has also become known. Also known are those who stood against national solution and accord, and against the Lebanese citizens' consensus on a national stand and a conciliatory and peaceful national march that will restore Lebanon's territorial integrity, unite the legitimate Lebanese institutions, devote the efforts for the battle of liberating the land from the Zionist usurper, entrench Arab affiliation, and strengthen the unique relations with Syria, Lebanon's twin sister.

The national solution was submitted to the Lebanese a long time ago. The reasons for not attaining it until now are also known. Those who placed obstacles in front of this solution are also known. Those who want this solution, or those who havenow found their way to this solution, do not need to search long for unpredictable solutions. They do not need to discover the atom to be guided to the road that will lead them to the national solution, especially since those who stood in the way of national solution and accord have never submitted national alternatives, have never reached agreement on bases which are nationally acceptable, and have never submitted plans on which the Lebanese could agree.

The Lebanese citizens' agreement on a national solution is a precondition for its success. The agreement of the Lebanese on such a solution will make Damascus open its door and its heart to those who proceed on the road to such a solution. Syria has always announced that it supports the national solution in Lebanon which safeguards Lebanon's territorial integrity, reaffirms its Arab affiliation and its role in the Arab area, and emphasizes the unique relations between Syria and Lebanon. Syria has also announced that it supports all the Lebanese without any exception, and supports Lebanese national action for a national solution which can only be attained through national accord.

Reportage on Planned Consular Meeting With Soviets

Shamir: No Speculation

TA050632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by program moderator Mikha Friedman — live]

[Text] [Friedman] It appears from all the secret contacts which preceded the reports on the upcoming talks with the Soviet Union that reference is not only to an examination of the Russian Church's assets in Israel. Do you regard this as a first step to rapid progress toward the renewal of relations with the Soviets?

[Shamir] I think that it is still too early to look for explanations or speculate. The proposal to hold talks came from the Soviet Union. We, naturally, are willing to hold these talks and investigate their motives. We will also explain our motives, and then see how things develop.

[Friedman] You say the Soviets are the initiators, and apparently the talks are of vital interest to them. Could we not make our consent to these talks conditional on a change in the Soviet policy on Jewish emigration?

[Shamir] It is too early to make such stipulations. At this stage we will see what they propose and what they have to say, and we will prepare our positions accordingly. After all, we have held talks with Soviet representatives on various occasions in the past, and these were not conducted on the basis of a renewal of relations. We do not even know whether this is their intention. Therefore, there is no point at the moment in stipulating conditions when we do not know what their intentions are.

[Friedman] All the same, Mr Shamir, if these talks were to lead to a resumption of ties with the Soviet Union, would this superpower not become more involved in arrangements in this region? In addition, would we be prepared to accept the Soviet Union as an official party, alongside the United States, that would participate in any broad forum in exchange for a resumption of relations?

[Shamir] You have gone too far in speculating about the future. The State of Israel has throughout the years been interested in holding a dialogue with the Soviet Union to clarify its positions and to reiterate ours, and we have always said so. We have never avoided holding talks with Soviet representatives, and certainly, at this point, there is no reason to avoid talks when they are the initiators. All the rest — the quality of relations, if there will be any, and conditions or the lack thereof — can be discussed in the future once we have heard more about what they want and what their motives are.

[Friedman] Apart from these talks, is there any chance or plans for a meeting between either you or Mr Peres with Soviet policymakers in the near future?

[Shamir] There are and always were such chances, although it depends on talks of this type.

[Friedman] Has anything been decided in this regard?

[Shamir] Nothing has yet been decided.

[Freidman] On the matter of Tabah, Mr Shamir, after both sides were so meticulous in every detail during the negotiations, there is much optimism lately that the first stage is about to be concluded and that the signing of the arbitral compromis, which will bring in its wake the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel and a summit meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president, is imminent. Are you also that optimistic?

[Shamir] All in all, we could have concluded that talks on the arbitral compromis a long time ago had the Egyptians not caused incessant difficulties which in fact had no rational basis. If the Egyptians have really decided to remove these artificial obstacles, this stage of the talks can be concluded in the near future. We must remember, however, that this is only the preparation of the arbitration document, which is a precondition for the beginning of the arbitration process itself. This has taken quite a long time. In the coming days or weeks we will see how the Egyptians respond to all those matters which we will have to raise with them which are actually the other side of the coin of the Tabah talks — namely, all that concerns the Egyptian promises in the normalization sphere, promises which they have to keep and which they still have not kept.

[Friedman] At least from the reports, Mr Shamir, it seems that an interim arrangement on the Tabah question was imminent, and all the sides were in agreement, until you expressed opposition.

[Shamir] No, there was no chance of achieving a settlement without agreement on many points which should still be negotiated. I thought that there was no reason for any rush to try to hold an artificial signing ceremony on only part of the issues, while others are still inconclusive. I therefore said that negotiations must be concluded, and that all the results should be brought before the Inner Cabinet before a decision is made. This is the way things are usually done in negotiations of this kind.

[Friedman] Even though we sent away Israel's friend, the U.S. vice president, essentially empty-handed?

[Shamir] No, heaven forbid, we did not send him away. I am also not quite sure that that was what he wanted. It was perhaps an attempt to exploit the pressure of time to try to extract certain concessions. However, this was absolutely unnecessary, and I do not regard this as any offense to the U.S. vice president. It was simply the objective development of the circumstances of the negotiations which resulted in the agreement being put off for several more days.

[Friedman] We, however, are also standing firm on minute details. And I would like to know why, since according to assessments — and correct me, Sir, if I am mistaken — we hold the good legal cards?

[Shamir] Each side thinks it is holding the good cards, especially at this stage when the arbitration process has not even started. We are not being insistent for no reason. We are standing firm

on logical and reasonable issues. The Egyptians may say the opposite, but we are convinced that our position in these negotiations is very logical and reasonable and shows the other side great consideration.

Further Remarks

TA051910 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] This evening the vice prime minister and foreign minister told "Mabat" that Israel will not object to the Soviet Union's incorporation into the peace process in the Middle East, but this is on condition that the Soviets change their policy in the Middle East. However, Yitzhaq Shamir emphasized that Israel will oppose an international conference on the Middle East with or without the Soviet Union. Mr Shamir is speaking this evening to the BETAR [Likud youth movement] congress [meeting], which is being held in Ma'ale Adummim. Prior to that, our political correspondent Yig'al Goren spoke with him.

[Begin videorecording] [Goren] Mr Vice Prime Minister, do you also share the prime minister's views: Today he said that if the Soviet Union renews relations with Israel, Israel will not oppose the incorporation of the Soviet Union into an international peace conference for the area?

[Shamir] I would put it like this: If there are normal diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union and if the Soviet Union changes its policy on the matter of the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, we will not oppose the Soviet Union's incorporation into the diplomatic process in the Middle East. As far as an international conference is concerned, we will oppose the convening of an international conference, with or without the Soviet Union.

[Goren] Sir, what do you expect from the first round of talks in Helsinki between the Soviet Union and Israel?

[Shamir] First of all, we have to hear what the Soviets' proposals are. This meeting, as you know, is being held on the Soviets' initiative and we need to hear what their proposals are, what their thoughts are, and we will act accordingly.

[Goren] Sir, what is your explanation of the Soviet Union's desire to actually open talks with the State of Israel?

[Shamir] I have no need to guess, I have no need to analyze, we will hear what they have to say and we will act accordingly.

[Goren] Sir, U.S. Vice President Bush announced this afternoon, in Cairo, that an agreement between Israel and Egypt over Tabah can be expected within 24 hours, and the director general of your ministry has just reported from Cairo that the matter is actually quite bogged down. What is happening there in Cairo?

[Shamir] Well, I am here and our director general is in Cairo. I do not know the latest reports. I have just heard that from you and I have also heard it from him. Negotiations are being conducted there. Apparently they are confronting difficulties. I suggest that we wait another day or 2 and we will see.

[Goren] Then what actually is the role of Vice President Bush in this affair?

[Shamir] In fact, he would have liked some sort of agreement to be concluded in his presence. He is not participating in the negotiations. He is not participating in the talks. He simply wants to take the good news that something has been achieved in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt. We regret the fact that so far nothing has been achieved. I do not think it is Israel's fault.

[Goren] Sir, do you, like the members of the Prime Minister's Office, see a summit in the near future, perhaps within a month, between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and President Mubarak?

[Shamir] Apparently, if an agreement is achieved on Tabah and if the Egyptian president keeps his promise, a summit meeting will be held between him and the prime minister of Israel.

[Goren] On another topic, Sir, what do you expect from the High Court judgment tomorrow, scheduled to deal with the issue of the [Shin Bet] pardons?

[Shamir] I am not expecting anything. We will hear, we will see, and afterward we will say what we are expecting.

[Goren] Do you see any possibility that this affair, the one called the Shin Bet affair, will burst out again?

[Shamir] I do not want to make any guesses. We have another night, another day, we will wait and see. [end recording]

MA'ARIV Comments

TA061016 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Aug 86 p 10

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "The Consular Pottage"]

[Text] As far as is known, a burning consular problem which necessitates direct contact between a Soviet and an Israeli delegation is not on the agenda. The Soviet initiative to hold a direct "consular dialogue" with Israel, which we were officially informed of this week by Moscow, is nothing more than an excuse for an obvious motive: to obtain Israel's permission to participate in an international conference on the Middle East as a first step by the Soviet Union to renew its involvement in the political process in the region.

It was the former Soviet foreign affairs minister and the current president of the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko, who openly admitted in a talk with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at the United Nations: I know that if you, the Israelis, will not want an international conference (on the Middle East), there will not be one.

And what was true then is also true today. However, the tough Gromyko, who was caught in the grips of a fossilized perception, did not have the courage to reach the realistic conclusion which necessarily emerged from his own acknowledgment: namely, that without Israel the Soviet Union cannot secure an international conference, because it is only through Israel that Moscow can again be on a par with Washington and have the same degree of

involvement in shaping the political process as it did in the years prior to the 1973 Geneva conference.

Here is a summary of the developments: Gromyko, like Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko, wanted to "buy" this position from Israel for nothing. Gorbachev and his colleagues, who now shape Soviet policy since Gromyko changed jobs, are politicians who are free of the chains of the past, and are pragmatists in their approach to foreign policy problems. They reached the same conclusion as Gromyko, but with one difference: They, Gorbachev, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, the former Soviet ambassador in Washington who is currently in charge of the "foreign affairs portfolio," understand the need for flexibility in the political arena and know that agreement to Soviet participation in an international conference deserves something in exchange.

Israel could have noticed this trend in the winter of 1985 when Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador in Paris, initiated a meeting with Israeli Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer and talked with him at length about regional problems as well as Israeli-Soviet relations. Even in that conversation, Vorontsov revealed to his Israeli colleague that the person who would play a decisive role in the shaping of foreign policy during the Gorbachev era would be Dobrynin.

From that conversation onward the Soviets tried to hint to Israel, mostly during random talks at cocktail parties, that "there is a chance that relations will be renewed," but nothing practical came of these hints. The Soviets soon learned that Israel had ceased being impressed by these "contacts." Not only this; when they learned that Israel did not agree to participation of the Soviet Union in an international conference, as had been demanded by Husayn and 'Arafat, and even declared outright that as long as Moscow did not have diplomatic ties with it, the Soviet Union could not take part in such a conference, the Kremlin made an unavoidable move:

In April of this year the Soviet Union informed Israel, via the Finnish Embassy (which represents Moscow's interests here), that it planned to send a consular delegation "within several months" to handle problems that had cropped up concerning Soviet assets in Israel. Months passed and nothing beyond the declaration in April of the Soviet plans was heard. Three weeks ago the Finnish Embassy announced that the preparations for sending the Soviet "consular delegation" had been completed.

It turns out that the delay had been caused by the U.S. bombing of Libya. The Soviets thought that it would be better to wait until things in the region had calmed down before making this new move (besides the fact that, or at least according to media reports, it was feared that the Americans would not hesitate to strike at Syria as well as it was found to be responsible for terrorist acts against Israeli targets).

Israel responded positively, but insisted on the principle of reciprocity in all that concerned the level and composition of the delegations. Eventually it was decided that the "consular summit" would not be held in Israel, but rather in Helsinki. It seems as though the site and conditions of the meeting, including the official Soviet announcement on the matter, are aimed at hinting that the talks will not necessarily deal with the problems of Soviet assets in Israel.

The impression is that this is the furthest Moscow can go to meet Israel's demands in the wake of its well-known declarations that it will not renew diplomatic ties with Israel unless a peace settlement is reached based on an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories and granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination.

This, then, is the essence of the problem now facing Israel: Should Israel make do with this consular pottage and agree to pay the full price which Moscow hopes for in return, namely, an entrance ticket to an international conference on the Middle East?

The Soviet position is clear: Both Gorbachev and Dobrynin are not interested in linking the exit of Soviet Jews to the resumption of relations with Israel. At the moment they are also not talking about a resumption of full relations with Israel until the two aforementioned conditions are fulfilled: an Israeli withdrawal from the territories and self-determination for the Palestinians.

This being the case, it seems that Israel also need not get over excited about this transparent move. Those responsible for unilaterally severing ties with Israel were the Soviets, and therefore they do not have the right to stipulate any conditions for their renewal. It appears that it was Dobrynin himself who admitted that it was a mistake on Moscow's part to sever relations with Israel in 1967. Now, however, Moscow is finding it difficult to right this wrong without some reasonable justification.

This problem must remain Moscow's. It is difficult, but the Soviet Union has no right to put forward preconditions to correct its own wrongdoing and expect some Israeli remuneration.

Peres Met Romanian Envoy

TA060803 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 6 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] A senior Romanian envoy visited Jerusalem and met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The senior Romanian envoy was sent on a special mission by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who has been expressing an interest in the prime minister's latest political moves: his visit to Morocco and the possible turnabout in the Soviet Union's attitude toward Israel. Ceausescu was involved behind-the-scenes in the secret contacts between the Soviet Union and Israel.

It has been learned that the Romanian president wants to meet with Peres before the rotation. Peres reported to the Romanian president on his talks with King Hassan in Morocco, and on his renewed contacts with Palestinian notables in an attempt to advance the chances of setting up a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for negotiations under international auspices. [passage omitted]

AL-QUDS Editorial

TA061432 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet Union and Israel"]

[Text] It was officially announced yesterday in Jerusalem that the Soviet Union is preparing to resume its contacts with Israel on the consular level.

The Soviet Union severed its diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967 following the June war and the latter's occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and the Sinai desert. At that time all the Socialist bloc countries, with the exception of Romania, broke off ties with Israel.

The Soviet Union, along with the Socialist bloc countries, announced that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel was conditional on its withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands as well as on its acknowledgment of the Palestinian people's rights — the same condition that was hammered out after 1974 and has become linked with the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishment of their state.

Following the formulation of the concept of convening an international peace conference with the participation of all parties in the conflict, including the Soviet Union, the United States and Israel declared their agreement with the principle of convening this conference on condition that diplomatic relations be restored between the Soviet Union and Israel. This issue was raised during President Reagan's meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Mikhail Gorbachev, last year.

We do not know whether this step conforms with the concept of convening an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union, but if this is the case then what about the PLO's participation? The United States and Israel still persist in their rejection of the principle of PLO participation in the international conference. Moreover, what about the Soviet Union's relations with Syria? Has this measure been taken without Soviet-Syrian coordination? And will such a measure aid in curbing Israeli-U.S. intransigence toward the Palestinian people's national rights and the PLO? Or will it lead to further intransigence?

All these and other questions will be the subject of discussion by the concerned agencies and parties in the coming days. Undoubtedly the winds of international diplomacy will carry the answers in the immediate future.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Egypt

'Additional Progress' Reported

TA061143 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1133 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from Cairo indicate that additional progress has been made in the Tabah negotiations. Thus, one of the things that has been decided there is that the arbitration process will take no longer than 18 months. A diplomatic source who refused to be identified added that it was agreed that the MFO [Multinational Forces and Observers] will deploy in the area during the arbitration process to ensure that the status quo is maintained. The head of the Egyptian delegation said that great progress was made in this morning's round of talks, but emphasized: I cannot tell whether full agreement on all the topics will be reached in the current round. The head of the Israeli delegation, Avraham Tamir, said that one more issue is still unresolved, but he did not specify which one. Further talks may take place in Cairo this afternoon.

'Reservation' Not Accepted

TA061943 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The differences of opinion between Israel and Egypt over the Tabah question are now concentrated on Egypt's refusal to note an Israeli reservation on the map attached to the arbitral compromis. Our correspondent Gil Sadan reports that Israel is insisting there should be a statement that the attached map, which notes the international border, does not constitute a confirmation of the existing situation, but is aimed at noting the sides' positions. According to the international border, Tabah is in Egyptian territory and indeed the Egyptians are not prepared to accept the reservation. Our correspondent also reports that this evening another discussion between the two delegations has begun in which Israel's demand for compensation for the Ra's al-Burqa' [killings] will also be debated.

To Meet With Mubarak 7 Aug

TA071015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, currently in Cairo, will meet this evening with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ban-'Ami reports that no real progress has been made in this round of talks, and that the main point of dispute is how the map should be drawn. The Egyptians insist that the borders be marked as they were prior to the 6-Day War, while Israel is demanding that the border be marked as it was at the beginning of the century. In contrast, some progress was made in the matter of paying compensation to the families of the victims of the Ra's al-Burqa' murder.

The Israeli delegation is scheduled to return tomorrow, and it has still not been decided whether there will be another round of talks.

Reaction to High Court Ruling on Shin Bet Affair

Shamir Comments

TA062015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said the High Court ruling on the Shin Bet is an expression of Israel's unity, because in its wake the preoccupation with the affair will decrease and the anonymous heroes serving the country will be allowed to get on with their job in peace. The Likud takes pride

in defending the Shin Bet, Shamir said at a rally of Herut activists in Ramla.

Our correspondent Moshe Halevi points out that Minister Shamir said further contacts are to be expected with the Soviet Union. He said that Moscow is speaking with us after having realized that our position is firm and it is impossible to drag Israel down and break it.

Likud, Alignment 'Satisfied'

TA061842 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Today the president refused to react to the High Court ruling [on the Shin Bet pardons], but there is a feeling of satisfaction in the presidential residence. The same thing applies to the Prime Minister's Office and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's office. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren has brought us the reactions:

Today there was a feeling of satisfaction and relief in the president's office. The president himself refused to react to the High Court ruling. The feeling in the presidential residence is that the High Court of Justice strengthened the president's status today and in fact the judgment confirms the president's legal approach, confirms that he had grounds for the decision to grant the pardons. In a democracy there cannot be a situation in which there is no factor enabling the operational authorities to take unusual steps in special cases of supreme public importance which do not necessarily fit in with the written law, people in the president's office are saying today. Over the past few years, people in the presidential residence say, operational authority has been very much weakened and juridicial authority has been strengthened, particularly the status of the attorney general. And today it was again proved that the balancing factor in such a situation is the president of the state. One of those who were present when the president signed the pardons today quoted the remarks made by the president on that occasion: Now, the president said, the heavens will fall upon me, but I will stand by my decision and I just hope that the government will also manage to stand up to the waves of criticism.

Today there was an atmosphere of satisfaction and joy in the Likud. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Sahmir opted not to react, but what was said by Minister Hayim Corfu reflects the atmosphere in the Likud. This evening Corfu said that the government worked as it should have, including the decision not to establish a state inquiry commission. The transportation minister believes that in the end the entire establishment will emerge strengthened by the affair.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres also chose to keep silent today, but in general, people in the Alignment are saying, the demand for an inquiry was right. Had it not been for that, Minister Shahal said, the government would have found itself in an embarrassing position if the High Court had favored an inquiry instead of the government itself deciding on it.

In general, the High Court's ruling is no longer preoccupying the political establishment and everyone will wait for the conclusion of the police investigation.

Justice Minister Favors Ruling

TA061220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Justice Minister Avraham Sharir says the High Court of Justice ruling in the Shin Bet affair supports the decisions and steps taken by the president, the government, and the attorney general, and in his opinion this constitutes another step toward resolving the affair. In a statement issued by Minister Sharir he says that he will continue to closely monitor the affair and will act in each particular case as warranted. Answering a question posed by our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar, the Justice Ministry spokesperson said that so far the minister has not been requested to recommend more pardons for the Shin Bet people.

Goren 'Welcomes' Jordan's 5-year Plan for Territories

TA061538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, Israel's coordinator of activities in the territories, says that Israel welcomes Jordan's 5-year plan. Goren told our correspondent Arye Gus that Israel's policy is to encourage investment in the territories by outside sources, including Arab investment. He noted, however, that Israel will take care to safeguard it own interests when it considers the plans. Shmu'el Goren said that at this stage we are only dealing with rumors and that very little investment comes from Jordan at this point. The Civilian Administration is encouraging inhabitants from the territories to travel to Arab capitals to seek aid.

PLO Official Supports Appointment of Arab Mayors

TA061757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] A senior PLO official says he agrees in principle with plans to appoint Arab mayors for cities in the territories. PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim said he did not even object to autonomy for the West Bank, if autonomy is a transition period to something else. Something else reportedly means an independent Palestinian state. Milhim, who heads the Occupied Territories Department of the PLO, stressed that the PLO and Jordan will have to agree on a candidate. He added that the candidate's acceptability to the people was even more important than his acceptance before Jordan and the PLO. The PLO has received criticism of late from Arab residents of the territories for disregarding their interests.

AL-MITHAQ on Meeting of Palestinians With Peres

TA061812 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Meeting With Peres"]

[Text] Undoubtedly all the measures and steps taken recently — and which are continuing at present — inside or outside the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by the parties of "solutions" have political dimensions that are in line with preparing the ground to implement the functional partnership plan between Jordan and Israel proposed by Shim'on Peres, leader of the ruling Israeli Labor Party, as a means of imposing "autonomy" in accordance with the second part of the Camp David accords.

The meeting between Peres the day before yesterday in his office with 25 "personalities" from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and in which he discussed with them the issue of "peace" and what is referred to as improving the quality of life as well as other topics, affirms what we pointed out previously and what we have repeatedly stressed, particularly since the suspension of political coordination by Jordan with the 'Arafatist leadership, using the Amman agreement as a cover for its moves and measures.

Peres talked with these "personalities" about "improving the quality of life" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, meaning that these personalities have been chosen to be the alternate leadership, or, according to the interpretation of Peres' initiative which he presented to Hassan II in the Ifrane meeting, they are authentic Palestinians whose image should be burnished to play this role through their supervision of the aforementioned plan to improve the quality of life.

This, in turn, means that this plan has political dimensions and its aim is not only, as some have claimed, to improve the living standard of the residents in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and to build an economic infrastructure; rather it has a specific political goal which will come to fruition with the plan's realization according to a drawn up scheme.

If we take into consideration the timing of this meeting between Peres and these "personalities" which took place during Bush's visit and a short while after the Ifrane meeting and during Jordan's propagation of its 5-year plan, the picture becomes clearer not only to us but also to those who see with U.S. eyes and persist in this despite the obvious facts.

Were we to add to all this another point, that is Peres' rejection of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state despite official Arab concessions and those by the influential leadership, it means that the region is facing other steps aimed, as Israeli officials have made plain, at liquidating our national problem under the guise of seeking a "solution" to it.

Will the 'Arafatist leadership grasp the gravity of this stage and will it put an end to its destructive approach and option which has been the main reason for this outcome?

AL-QUDS Views Labor Party Debate on PLO

TA061536 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 3 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Labor Party and the Palestinian People's Rights"]

[Text] Five years ago some members of the Labor Party put forward a political program in which they called for the freezing of settlement in the Gaza Strip and its delineation as an unimportant area to Israel's security. During the debate on this program at the Labor Party convention at that time, Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin attacked the program, which was later deleted from the agenda of the Labor Party's convention.

Today the issue of freezing settlement in the Gaza Strip has become part of the Labor Party's program on the basis that the Gaza Strip does not have security importance for Israel.

It was expected that the proposal to discuss the Palestinian people's national rights and the issue of negotiation with the PLO would be eliminated from the agenda of the Labor Party's bureau held last week, particularly in view of the current political developments in the region related to attempts to exclude the PLO from the peace efforts. But the significance is that such topics have been placed on the agenda of the Labor Party convention and have been proposed by members of the Labor Party, which proves that some Israeli politicians have become convinced that the Palestinian People's legitimate national rights and the PLO's participation in the peace efforts are issues that cannot be ignored or overlooked when there is talk about advancing the peace process in the region. We do not want to leave the impression that a change is expected in the Israeli policy toward the PLO and the Palestinian people's rights. But, for members of the Labor Party to propose the discussion of such issues is an affirmation that regardless of the passage of time and the changes in the methods and ways of procrastination and intransigence, the key to peace in the Middle East lies in acknowledging the Palestinian people's national rights and accepting the principle of talking with the PLO.

4th Administrative Detention Order Issued in W. Bank

TA060850 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0837 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Last night, the security forces issued a 6-month administrative detention order against 'Ali Mahmud Bahlalah, age 26, considered a senior nationalist activist in the Bethlehem area involved in hostile activity. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor notes that this is the fourth administrative detention order issued over the past 48 hours. Yesterday, two Fatah activists from the Nabulus region and another nationalist activist from the Bethlehem area were detained.

Correction to Commander's Comments on Security Strip

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Outgoing IDF Commander on Security Strip, Rothschild Comments," published in the 5 August Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*, page I 4, paragraph one, line two:

...have to be screened in the security... (changing word "shifted" to "screened")

Paragraph two, line nine:

...have to be screened. This is actually... (changing word)

LIBYA

U.S. Comments on Malta Termed 'Blatant Interference'

LD070007 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday, the U.S. State Department spokesman commented on statements of the Maltese prime minister who described the Great Jamahiriyah as an ally of Malta. He said: We have repeatedly stressed to the Maltese our concern because they are strongly and closely allied with Libya, which is a violation of their declared policy of neutrality and nonalignment.

JANA's international affairs editor commented on this U.S. stance. He said: These statements are a blatant interference in the affairs of an independent sovereign state. This is the habit of the Reagan administration and its terrorist policy against the Mediterranean peoples. He said that that all the attempts to destroy the relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and Malta are desperate attempts that are bound to fail.

JANA Comments on Bush Press Conference

LD061407 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] George Bush, the agent of Reagan, the rabid dog agent of the Mosad, today concluded his tour of the Arab region, which lasted for 10 days and during which he had talks with the Egyptian regime, the disgrace of Jordan [reference to King Husayn] and the Zionist officials in the occupied territory.

Speaking at a press conference at the Egyptian capital, George Bush proposed what he called basic principles for peace in the region based on an alleged Arab-Israeli settlement.

The JANA Arab affairs editor wonders what official gave Bush the right to speak of any settlement for the Palestine question. He added that the people who have the last word on the settlement are the Arab masses who, so far, have not deputized anyone to solve this problem on their behalf.

The editor affirmed that the solutions intended by Bush were fully rejected by the Arab masses just as they rejected in the past the Stable David accords and such failed attempts. This is because the Arab masses believe that Bush's role does not exceed the carrying of papers prepared by the Zionist lobby, which runs the wheels of U.S. policy.

Italian Prime Minister Calls for 'New Page' in Ties

LD061223 Tripoli JANA in English 1108 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Rome, Dulhixf 1, Shahr Hannibal 6, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Italian prime minister, Bettino Craxi, announced yesterday before the parliament (Parlamento) that the time had come to open new page in the Libyan Arab-Italian relations.

He added that the question of stability in the Mediterranean Sea region still received the attention of his government and that his country would work for promoting its relations with countries in this region.

He informed the Italian parliament that these relations stemmed from historical, geographical, cultural bases and [word indistinct] besides mutual economic interests.

SUDAN

Assembly Speaker Protests Arrest of Journalists

HK070402 Hong Kong AFP in English 0342 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 7 (AFP) — The arrest of 10 Sudanese journalists on the premises of the Constituent Assembly (parliament) Tuesday has been criticized by the assembly speaker (chairman), who said no such incident would be allowed in future.

The journalists were leading a demonstration to the assembly to deliver a memorandum objecting to the temporary closure of the Khartoum dailies *Al-Ayam* and *Al-Sahafa* prior to denationalization.

They were arrested after delivering the protest and held for several hours. Police said the demonstrators broke a promise to conduct a silent march and shouted slogans against Information Minister Muhammed Tawfiq, who issued the closure orders last Sunday.

The police had violated the assembly's rules, Speaker Muhammed Ibrahim Khalil told parliament. It was the Assembly's responsibility alone to keep order on its premises and legal action should be taken against anyone inside without its permission, he said.

The General Union of Newspapers, Printing, Publishing and Distribution expressed support for the Journalists' Association and condemned as "base and unrealistic" the minister's decision to turn over the two papers to the private sector, with employees holding a 25 percent share.

The Journalist's Association is demanding at least a 50 percent share for journalists and other employees to ensure "that our rights will not be undermined."

SPLA Radio Reports on 'High-Level' Talks

EA061614 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The meeting between the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation Liaison Committee took place in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, yesterday. The current meeting between the movement and the alliance, as stipulated by the Koka Dam declaration signed by the two bodies last March, is to discuss the progress of steps being taken to remove the obstacles which impede the holding of the constitutional conference and the major political problems of Sudan.

Unlike the previous meetings of the Liaison Committee, the present meeting consists of a high-level delegation. The alliance, with a delegation of more than 20 members, is headed by Dr Khalid Ibrahim Yaji, the chairman of the Council of the Alliance. On the side of the alliance there are members of some political parties and organizations who are attending the meeting with the SPLM-SPLA for the first time. They include SANU [Sudan African National Union] And the two factions of the Ba'th Party.

The SPLM is headed by Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLM-SPLA political-military high command and deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics. Those attending include three alternate members of the SPLM-SPLA high command, Maj Dr Lam Akol Ajawin, Maj James Wani Igga, and Maj Yusuf Kuwah Makki.

Yesterday's session dealt with the report by the alliance. The leaders of the two delegations advised the delegates to stick to the main agenda of the meeting and to avoid dwelling on matters which had nothing to do with the Koka Dam declaration. The main concern was how to bring about peace to the country, Maj Arok and Dr Yaji told the meeting. According to our correspondent covering the meeting, the discussions were frank and serious. The meeting was adjourned for today.

It is worth mentioning that the SPLM-SPLA leader, Col Dr John Garang De Mabior and the leader of the Al-Ummah Party, Al-sadiq Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi, met in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, late last month.

AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews Garang on South

NC061311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — John Garang, leader of the rebel movement in southern Sudan, has described his recent 9-hour meeting with Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Addis Ababa as a dialogue rather than negotiations.

In an interview he gave the chief editor of the Egyptian magazine *Al-Musawwar*, to be published in the 8 August edition, Garang stressed that the problem of southern Sudan will not be resolved except through a new framework for Sudan that is free of all religious, ethnic, and national discrimination. He added: We demand full separation between religion and state, for freedom of religion is an inalienable part of public and personal liberties. Garang called for a return to the 1956 Constitution and its amendments of 1964 on regional self-autonomy, even if only temporarily, so that the upcoming national Sudanese constitutional conference can draft a new constitution for Sudan that will satisfy the requirements of all Sudanese, north and south. He added that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi agreed to this in principle, and has revealed the best intentions.

John Garang went on to say: We have ethnic groups that were originally Arab and others that were originally African. We have an Arabic language that was successful, because of its various dialects, in being made an official language, despite the various origins of races and cultures. He stressed that no one can deny or ignore these facts. He pointed out that the issue has never been one of north or south, the Arab north and the black south. Garang stressed that his movement favors the homogeneity of civilizations and cultures, but opposes the absolute supremacy of one culture or population group over another.

In reply to a question, Garang said that he has never gone to Israel and that there is no link between Israel and the events taking place in southern Sudan. He added that his movement, as do all African liberation movements, condemns Israel for its hegemony over the Palestinian people's rights, and declared: We support the Palestinian people's right to an independent state.

Garang said that while the Sudanese Government might control most of Sudan's southern cities, his movement has a permanent and constant presence in various equatorial areas. He pointed out that his forces are only 3 km north of the town of Juba. He also said that he receives weapons from Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and noted that the only thing provided him by Ethiopia is freedom of movement for his troops.

The leader of the rebel movement in southern Sudan expressed his belief that it is possible to agree with the Sudanese Government on a solution to the problem of the south, regardless of the agreement between Addis Ababa and Khartoum to work together to resolve their difficulties, including the issue of Eritrea. He stressed that the problem of the south is basically an internal one, while also emphasizing his willingness to meet with all Sudanese parties and forces, in the conviction that the problem of the south may only be properly resolved through the agreement of all parties. He continued: We are not opposed to the Jonglei canal, because it will provide 14 billion cubic meters of water now being lost through evaporation and leakage. There will be [words indistinct] and the other half for Sudan. He added that the canal was never a target; the target was the Sudanese Government during Numayri's rule.

In conclusion, John Garang stressed that his movement has never opposed the principle of Egyptian-Sudanese integration, adding: However, we were against Numayri's imposition of the framework of integration between Egypt and Sudan by force of law, before it became official. We are linked together by a common civilization and history and by the Nile. We have been deeply affected by Arab culture. Thus, we support close relations with Egypt based on an mutual and equal respect for both parties' interests.

ETHIOPIA

Troop Attack on Eritrean Civilians Reported

LD061732 Kuwait KUNA in English 1641 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 6 (KUNA) — Ethiopian troops killed 250 civilians and injured 100 when they attacked Tuesday the Eri trean province of Hazamu to the south of Eritrea.

A communique issued today by the Popular Front Bureau for the Liberation of Eritrea Bureau here said the attack came when rural civilians opposed an Ethiopian constitutional draft suggesting establishing a local administration in Eritrea.

The attack resulted in the destruction of forty houses, leaving thousands homeless and no less than a thousand heads of cattle were confiscated by the Ethiopians, the communique added.

Mengistu Chairs Development Plan Meeting

EA061259 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] It has been stated that the first medium-term development plan, which will be implemented over the next 3 years, will help to alleviate economic and social problems in various sectors of the economy and will lay a strong foundation for the perspective plan. This was stated at the medium-term development plan meeting which opened the day before yesterday at the Grand Palace under the chairmanship of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. During the meeting, which ended yesterday, extensive discussions and assessments were held on the plan.

Present at this important meeting, which was chaired by the WPE Central Committee general secretary, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, were WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Firke Selassie Wogderes, other Politburo members and alternate members, WPE Central Committee and alternate members, ministers, commissioners, and heads of development zones.

During the meeting, heads of economic sectors in the National Committee for Central Planning gave briefings supported by charts on the medium-term development plan. The sectors included in the plan for implementation over the next 3 years are: agriculture; mining and energy resources; trade and tourism; transport and communications; social affairs; construction; and urban development. Included in the social sector are: health, education, culture, physical training, (?information) and [word indistinct].

The comrade general secretary issued the necessary directives concerning the economic sectors and gave a briefing on the implementation of plans and especially on the coordination and care that those implementing the plans should take. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam noted points for improvement, made suggestions, and gave an assessment which adequately covered resource usage, management, new project activities and expansion, manpower deployment, production growth and distribution, and social security.

In his speech, our comrade revolutionary leader pointed out that in order to develop our country's economy and meet the people's food requirements there is no alternative to strengthening the agricultural sector as the first priority. He added that, on the other hand, guaranteeing of education and social security is a burning issue, and major activities are expected in this field in the next 3 years of development.

KENYA

Communique Issued on Iraqi Vice President's Visit

EA070921 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and the vice president of the Republic of Iraq, Mr Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, yesterday released a joint communique at the end of bilateral talks between delegations representing the two states. The communique called for the strengthening of the fraternal relations existing between Kenya and Iraq through the expansion of cooperation in all fields of mutual interest to the two states. To ensure the consolidation of these good relations, the two countries agreed to the establishment of a joint commission on cooperation in the fields of economic, trade, technology, culture, education, and information.

Mr Kibaki and Mr Ma'ruf also called for the immediate and unconditional granting of independence to Namibia and an end to apartheid in South Africa. The communique also condemned the racist regimes continued aggression against neighboring black states. The two states also expressed concern at the deteriorating situation in the Middle East and asserted that peace will only be attained in the region when Israel ceases its occupation of all Arab land and when a sovereign Palestinian state is established.

The Kenyan delegation also expressed appreciation at Iraq's continued effort to achieve a peaceful solution to the war with Iran and repeated its call for an immediate cessation of hostilities between the two Gulf states. The two states also reaffirmed their unswerving support for the Nonaligned Movement, which they observed as vital for its efforts on achieving equality, independence, and sovereignty for all states, as well as human rights, peace, and disarmament and a new international economic order.

At the end of the talks, the Iraqi delegation expressed deep gratitude to the people and Government of Kenya for their hospitality and extended an invitation for a Kenya Government delegation to pay a reciprocal visit to Iraq at a date to be agreed upon.

UGANDA

Museveni Returns From Burkina Faso 6 Aug

EA061630 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home from Burkina Faso where he attended the West African country's 3d anniversary of the revolution.

The president told newsmen that during talks with his host, President Sankara, Burkina Faso authorities expressed interest in exchanging blankets for timber.

Uganda has already made similar barter trade arrangements with Tanzania, Ethiopia, Burundi, and Cuba.

Clan Leader Defies Ban on Monarchist Agitation

AB060824 Paris AFP in English 0757 GMT 06 Aug 86

[Text] Kampala, Aug 6 (AFP) — An implicit ban on monarchist agitation in Uganda has been defied by a royalist clan leader who insisted at a public rally near here that Prince Roland Mutebi must return to the East African country as kabaka (king) of Buganda rather than just a commoner, it was reported Tuesday.

A government statement over the weekend said restoration of traditional kingdoms in Uganda was a controversial and divisive subject and said no one would be allowed to agitate for partisan issues during the present interim period.

But according to the vernacular daily *Munno*, Yosia Kasozi, head of the Baganda tribes leading lung-fish clan, told a rally at Bulwanyi that there was no reason why Prince Ronnie should not return as kabaka of Buganda, the largest of the country's five kingdoms abolished by then-prime minister Milton Obote in 1966.

The monarchy has become a controversial issue in the Uganda of President Yoweri Museveni. Many people do not want restoration of the kingdoms, but they are popular with elderly and rural Baganda tribesmen.

The Focus, a Kampala bi-weekly, reported Tuesday that some cabinet ministers had been surprised by the government effective ban on monarchist agitation until a constituent assembly is formed in 1990.

Government Plans To Screen Army Members

EA061557 Dakar PANA in English 1440 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Kampala, 6 Aug (UNA/PANA) — The Uganda Government will soon launch a screening operation in response to public complaints intended to weed out opportunists and criminals in the National Resistance Army (NRA), it was announced in Kampala today.

The Ministry of Defence issued a statement over Radio Uganda this morning that the first groups to be screened will be former Uganda National Army (FUNA) soldiers and those of the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF). These two groups, composed mainly of soldiers who served under dictator Idi Amin, are mainly from the West Nile region. The military committee to screen them left Kampala yesterday for West Nile. The screening team is mainly looking for soldiers of good conduct, fair education, and good professional qualifications.

The NRA reorganisation commander, Fred Mwesigye, says one battalion from each group will be integrated into the army as was done with the defunct Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) and the Federal Democratic Army (FDA). The Ministry of Defence, which has not yet revealed how big the Army will be, said in the same statement that the screening exercise of FUNA and UNRF soldiers is expected to take about a month. The exercise will "later be extended to the entire army", the statement concluded.

CHAD

Faction Chairman Criticizes Habre, Goukouni

AB061756 Paris AFP in French 1103 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug (AFP) — The "Ndjamena group" and the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — armed opposition to President Hissein Habre) are equally responsible for the present situation in the country, according to Acheikh Ibn Oumar, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), one of the factions that make up the GUNT.

In a release submitted to AFP, Mr Ibn Oumar calls the attention of "progressive countries and organizations of Africa and the world" to what he sees as "the increasing aggravation of the Chadian crisis, notably the deliquescence of the economic structures, the massive exodus of refugees, the persisting civil war, and the danger of a breakup of the country."

"Recent experience proved," he stated, "that the Ndjamena group (Hissein Habre's government) and Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT coalition share the blame. That is why we are issuing a warning to all those who think that the positions they have acquired give them the right to persevere in the absurd path of massacring the sons of Chad."

The CDR, he adds, appeals to "all Chadian patriots" to engage in a "courageous and salutory" move, transcending all differences, for "the restoration of a just and lasting peace."

Considered some time ago as the possible "third man," Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who broke with Mr Goukouni in August 1984, was detained by the GUNT, according to him, for about a year before he rejoined the coalition.

CONGO

SWAPO Chairman Arrives in Brazzaville

AB070847 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Summary from poor reception] "Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader arrived in Brazzaville yesterday for a working visit" in our country.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese head of state granted him an audience. "This morning at 1000, Sam Nujoma will give a press conference" on, notably, the independence of his country.

GABON

Iranian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

AB060833 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ali Akbar Velayati concluded his visit to Libreville yesterday. Before leaving Gabon, the head of Iranian diplomacy was received in audience by his Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic and head of state. Discussions between Ali Akbar Velayati and the various Gabonese authorities centered on the revitalization of cooperation between Iran and Gabon in the economic, commercial, and cultural sectors. Dr Ali Akbar Velayati also delivered a message from the Iranian president to his Gabonese counterpart, President Omar Bongo. At the end of his visit yesterday, the Iranian minister drew conclusions on his meetings with Gabonese authorities.

[Begin Velayati recording] [passage indistinct] It must be noted that diplomatic relations between Gabon and the Islamic Republic of Iran date back to 1974. [end recording] Dr Velayati has since left for Zimbabwe.

ZAIRE

ROK Foreign Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

AB061456 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa and Seoul are on very good terms. The two countries are thousands of kilometers apart; and yet, they are very close through their cooperation. In this connection, President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday received South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. The South Korean statesman handed to the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic a personal message from the South Korean president. In the message, the South Korean head of state [words indistinct] to strengthen the relations of cooperation with Zaire.

The official visit which the South Korean minister of foreign affairs has just concluded falls within the framework of efforts to find ways and means to achieve that goal. As a matter of fact, Kinshasa and Seoul have increased their cooperation since the Zairian marshal visited South Korea 4 years ago, in 1982. Since then, our exchanges have been on the increase to the satisfaction of both countries. It will also be recalled that the first state commissioner, Kengo wa Dondo, recently paid an official visit to South Korea. The South Korean minister of foreign affairs left Kinshasa yesterday for Lagos, Nigeria.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Libyan, Foreign Envoys

AB052153 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] CNR Chairman and President of Burkina Faso Captain Thomas Sankara received this morning in separate audiences (Sa'id Hafiana), minister of information of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; [name and title as heard] Togolese Interior Minister Lacle; and Mensah-Wood, member of Ghana's PNDC. They have all come to participate in the celebration of the 3d anniversary of the democratic and popular revolution.

First of all, let us listen to the Libyan information minister who tells us about the topics of his discussions with the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso.

[Begin recording] [Hafiana] Anyway, we are revolutionaries: The Burkinabe leader is a revolutionary; our discussions with him centered on the revolution in Africa and the solidarity between the two African countries — Libya and Burkina Faso. Libya and Burkina Faso are one country and as far as (?bilateral cooperation) is concerned, we can do many things together. I have held discussions with leader Thomas Sankara on the technical problems facing the Burkinabe television network, and we have reached agreement, even with ... [changes thought] even yesterday morning, I held discussions with the minister of information and we have agreed that a technical team should be sent here to examine the real technical problems. I think we can do several things together, because, after all we are revolutionaries.

[Unidentified reporter] You have just said that you held discussions with the Burkinabe information minister and that a technical team from the Libyan Television Corporation would soon be here within the framework of technical cooperation. But concerning the radio network, do you have any plans to send equipment or technicians?

[(Hafiana)] I would like to say that first of all, we shall send the technicians and we will examine the problems, because I think that you have two problems: You have the technical and you also have the problem of the training of cadres. So, in the first place, we will send the technicians to examine the problem and we will send the rest afterwards. [end recording]

That was the Libyan minister of information. Let us now listen to the Libyan foreign affairs specialist, (Sa'id Haffiana).

[Begin recording] [(Haffiana)] I have been sent several times as a special envoy by the leader of the great Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to his brother, President Thomas Sankara. I am used to holding discussions with him on our relations. I am used to discussing the political, ideological, economic aspects of our relations with Brother Thomas and with the other Burkinabe authorities either here in Ouagadougou or in Tripoli.

On this occasion of the 3d anniversary celebration of the 4 August revolution, I am a member of the Libyan delegation to the festivities. We have come here to confirm the ties existing between the Al-Fateh and the 4 August revolution and also to consolidate the bonds of fraternity and ideological closeness existing between the two revolutions and the two peoples — the peoples of Libya and Burkina Faso.

I was also charged with holding discussions with our brother... [changes thought] finally, I came to deliver a message from the leader of the revolution to his brother, Thomas Sankara.

[Reporter] Could you tell us something about the content of this message?

[(Haffiana)] It particularly concerns the bonds of friendship existing between our two revolutions and our two countries: Strengthen the relations of cooperation in all fields. Work hard so that the whole of Africa can attain its aspirations and rights — its independence, security, the development of the people of Africa. Fight all the obstacles that may hinder the final and total emancipation of our continent, (?especially the external aggressions against it).

[Reporter] We know that your are your country's specialist on Burkina Faso. We also know that relations between your country and Burkina Faso are very good. Many events attest to this. How do you see the future of these relations — because I think you probably held some important talks with the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso, talks which will enable you to further strengthen the cooperation existing between our two countries?

[(Haffiana)] I am sure that we are on the right path within the framework of the relations existing between us [words indistinct]. We also touched on the relations existing between our two countries. Our relations are multifaceted, strong, and cover several areas. They urge the two revolutions — the Burkinabe and Libyan revolutions — to work assiduously and in harmony in order to attain the objectives of the two revolutions. There is one very important thing: It is the visit which the leader of the revolution [words indistinct) paid to Ouagadougou in December. This visit helped to [words indistinct] reality the judicial and political similarity [words indistinct] and all the ties existing between the two revolutions and their commitment to work together and strengthen their [word indistinct]. What touches the Burkina revolution also touches the Libyan revolution directly. For example, at the time of the barbaric American aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, you noted the Burkinabe reaction as well as that of the CNR. You also saw the reaction of Brother Thomas Sankara personally, he [words indistinct]. [end recording]

After the Libyan delegation, the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso received the Togolese delegation, headed by Mr Lacle. This is what Mr Lacle said after the meeting:

[Begin recording] Our discussions centered on the relations of friendship, fraternity, and solidarity existing between the people of Burkina Faso and Togo. Our presence here at the third anniversary of the establishment of the revolution in Burkina Faso shows that the peoples of Togo and Burkina Faso are really made to live together. This is why whenever the opportunity

arises, we demonstrate this willingness to be by the side of our Burkinabe brothers.

At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the authorities of this country for the very profound and fraternal welcome accorded us during this our short stay in Burkina Faso. The remarkable gesture shown us since our arrival here by our brother, the minister of higher education, demonstrates the particular attention the Burkinabe authorities have for us. I am accompanied on my mission here by Major Memel who is the director of the national security department, because we believe that all the problems of Burkina Faso are equally ours and that our problems are the problems of Burkina Faso. In view of this, we must always demonstrate to our people, whenever possible, that the climate between Ouagadougou and Lome is serene, especially confident, and that the feeling of solidarity which is always present whenever neighboring Burkina Faso is concerned, remains the same.

A short time ago, during our discussions with the president, we touched on some major events which demonstrated the concern of Togolese President General Eyadema to see our neighboring brothers — our African brothers — live in peace. You are yourselves journalists and you can remember these great moments when Togo always supported its brothers from Burkina Faso and Mali, and of course its African brothers. I am referring to the peace efforts the Togolese president always made whenever the future of the peoples of Africa was concerned. [end recording]

GHANA

Radio Comments on London's Sanctions Stance

AB061432 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Kuma Drah commentary]

[Text] Britain's decision not to go along with six other Commonwealth countries to impose a wide range of sanctions on South Africa does not come as a surprise. All along, the Thatcher government has been categorical in rejecting sanctions. Mrs Thatcher had told the world that economic sanctions against South Africa would adversely affect some British citizens who would be thrown out of work.

The British Government was so blinded by self-interest that it forgot the interest of millions of South African blacks smarting under the apartheid yoke. The Thatcher government's feet-dragging policy to bide time for the apartheid regime, shows that Britain can no longer provide its traditional leadership in the Commonwealth. The voluntary ban on investment and tourism promotion that Britain has agreed to is peanuts — not far-reaching enough. It is like giving a man a slap on the wrist after he has stabbed you. The Thatcher government only chose to soften her hardline stand by taking such cosmetic measures in the wake of domestic and international pressures.

The writing was on the wall that any further resistance by Britain at the mini-Commonwealth summit would jeopardize and even split the organization. The announcement by Mrs Thatcher that Britain would accept any European Community decision on imports of coal and steel, shows Britain has no positive leadership to give in bringing about change in South Africa. It is also doubtful if Britain would be sincere to support such moves within the European Community.

At the recent meeting in Brussels, Britain was very influential in halting moves to impose sanctions. All freedom-loving people should count Britain out in any meaningful move to bring about a change in South Africa. As Mr Mugabe, the Zimbabwe prime minister said, Britain should now be identified as an ally of Pretoria.

Apart from enforcing their own wide-ranging sanctions, other Commonwealth countries should support the liberation struggle. They should also reconsider withdrawing their membership from the organization. Other industrialized countries which still do business with South Africa should realize that they are putting their bet on a spent horse. The earlier the U.S. Congress and Senate see the light and enforce sanctions against Pretoria, the better it would be for Americans. The European Community and Japan should follow suit. They should remember that at this crucial stage of the liberation struggle in South Africa, nothing is going to stand in the way of the oppressed people to assert their freedom.

Talks With Togo on 'Matters of Mutual Interest'

AB061915 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign and interior ministers of Ghana and Togo today met in Accra to discuss matters of mutual interest. This meeting follows one held last May in Lome, Togo.

At the opening session, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, emphasized that Ghana and Togo are natural allies. They must therefore pursue common interests in fulfilment of their common destiny. Dr Asamoah expressed the hope that the meeting would help revive the joint border redemarcation commission and the permanent joint commission for cooperation, which were discussed at the last meeting. He noted that effecting pursuit of the objectives of the redemarcation commission would help eliminate one source of conflict between the two countries. The implementation of agreements under the permanent joint commission for cooperation will also provide vast opportunities for closer cooperation in trade, economic, legal, cultural, and other fields.

The secretary said, if taken seriously, the joint commission should be able to create conditions for the systematic and official integration of both economies. He said it is ironical that so many years after independence there are no direct telephone links between the two countries, adding we must break away from this ridiculous vestige of colonialism and we can do so only through closer consultations and genuine demonstration of political will.

In this regard, Dr Asamoah was happy that at a recent meeting on radio link between Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria, all the

parties agreed to cooperate fully in order to have radio-telephone links by the end of next year.

He referred to reports of arbitrary arrest and detention of Ghanaians in Togo and said it should be possible for the ministers to devise methods for easy and prompt consular access of diplomatic personnel to the detained nationals in order to foster understanding and harmonious relationship.

When he turned to the situation in southern Africa, the secretary said it is sad that the racist minority regime in South Africa continues to unleash a reign of terror and genocide against the black majority, entrenches its illegal occupation of Namibia, and perpetrates wanton acts of destabilization on the Frontline States. He repeated the stand of Ghana and Togo against apartheid and racism and said both countries are committed to the pursuit of peace and a peaceful solution of regional conflict.

The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Atsou Koffi Amegah, who is leading his country's 11-member delegation, noted that Ghana and Togo always find peaceful solutions to their border disputes and he expressed the hope that realistic and concrete proposals would be made at the meeting.

LIBERIA

Three Opposition Leaders Arrested on 6 August

AB061453 Paris AFP in French 1421 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Aug (AFP) — Mr Edward B. Kesselly, second vice president of the coalition of opposition parties, and two other leaders of the opposition, Mr William Kpoleh and Mr Jackson Doe, were arrested on Wednesday [6 August] by the Liberian authorities, it has been learned from reliable sources.

The three leaders were arrested for not paying within the 72-hour deadline the fine of $1,000 [each] which had been imposed on them last Friday for contempt of court. Messrs Kesselly, Kpoleh, and Doe had been fined at the same time as Mr Wesley Johnson, another leader of the opposition who, for his part, paid the fine on Tuesday.

Mr Kpoleh had stated earlier that he preferred to go to prison rather than pay this fine.

NIGERIA

Radio Evaluates Commonwealth Mini-Summit

AB062057 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Ben Egbuna news analysis]

[Text] After 2 days of deliberations, the mini-Commonwealth summit came out with a communique which left nobody in doubt of the British Government's determination to isolate itself from the rest of the world. The communique also removed whatever doubts there were about Britain's unflinching commitment to the perpetuation of apartheid. While the six other Commonwealth leaders at the meeting opted to put into force the organization's Bahamas Accord on sanctions against South Africa, the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, remained, as usual, the lone dissenter.

The eight areas listed for possible application of a ban or restriction by the Bahamas Accord had been put in abeyance pending the outcome of the meeting of the Eminent Persons Group to South Africa. The understanding was that sanctions would be imposed on South Africa in those areas if the Eminent Persons Group failed to persuade the Pretoria regime to enter into dialogue with leaders of the majority black population of South Africa.

Mrs Thatcher's position at the London meeting, therefore, amounted to breaking faith with the rest of the Commonwealth. She might have disappointed the anti-apartheid world in this regard, but her stand, definitely, did not come as a surprise. In a dismal attempt to bridge the yawning gap between her and the other six participants, Mrs Thatcher proposed a (?provisional) measure which she called her final offer, and promised not to stand in the way of the adoption of economic sanctions against South Africa by the European Community. The pledge should have been cheery news, if it was not out of character.

The British prime minister has consistently stated that she is opposed to sanctions against South Africa, even though she has not been consistent with her reasons. It was either because sanctions, in her own opinion, would not work, or because they would hurt black South Africans more. Only a few people are still taken in by these specious excuses. And when it suited her, Mrs Thatcher had claimed that she was coordinating international action against Pretoria, in reply to accusations that she was a cog in the wheel of progress on the sanctions question. But her lone opposition to sanctions in both the Commonwealth and the European Community, and her government's continuous veto of sanctions resolutions of the United Nations do not support that claim.

Indeed, it is now obvious that Mrs Thatcher is only stalling to give the racist Pretoria regime sufficient time to brace itself for the expected sanctions. And, according to recent reports, the apartheid regime is already stockpiling goods in anticipation of international sanctions. This is why observers see Thatcher's voluntary measures against Pretoria announced on Tuesday as not only patronizing but also deceitful. The British prime minister conceded nothing. In fact, if anything at all, she has only created a setting for future justification of her argument, that sanctions would not work. Some observers now believe that the recent visit to Pretoria by the British foreign secretary was actually to ascertain from Botha if his racist regime was ready to absorb the impact of sanctions.

That the six other leaders went ahead and approved sanctions in spite of British opposition is evidence that Mrs Thatcher is no longer fooling anybody. And as Sir Shridath Ramphal has said, the Commonwealth has chosen the option of credibility over unanimity. It has responded commendably to the moral and political imperative in South Africa, in spite of Mrs Thatcher's intransigence. What remains now is for the Commonwealth to pursue a vigorous diplomatic offensive to get other members of

the international community to join in the battle to bring apartheid to its knees, through effective economic sanctions.

Cuban Envoy Discusses Nonaligned Summit
AB061618 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The attorney general of the Federation and minister of justice, Prince Bola Ajibola, says the beginning of the end of apartheid has started, and cannot be stopped. Prince Ajibola, who was speaking with the Cuban ambassador in Lagos, said Nigeria expected that the issue would be given top priority at the next meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Zimbabwe. The Cuban envoy, Mr Herberto Feraudy Espino, pledged his country's support for comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Feraudy Espino said that his country was prepared at all times to cooperate with the people of Africa to eradicate apartheid in South Africa. He said that Cuba expected the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned nations to be devoted mainly to the liberation of southern Africa.

Petroleum Minister Cited on Oil Exploration
AB061508 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, has said that the country will soon embark on an exploration program to find new oil and replace what has been depleted. Alhaji Rilwanu, who is also the OPEC president, madethe remark in a message to the opening of the 10th annual conference of the society of petroleum engineers in Lagos today. He said the country was willing to discuss possible proposals with oil companies which are eager to invest in exploration and development activities. The minister said the country needed to maintain a large volume of oil exports to realize a fraction of the foreign exchange earned last year. He explained that the depressed oil market will continue until OPEC and non-OPEC countries find a common basis for stability.

Alhaji Rilwanu said efforts were being made in the areas of petrochemicals and liquified natural gas, pointing out that strategies were being mapped out between government and interested parties. The 3-day conference has as its theme, the Petroleum Industry: Strategies and Technology for Future Development. Alhaji Rilwanu is expected back from the OPEC meeting in Geneva this week.

BOTSWANA

Customs Official Reports No Unusual Border Delays

MB071008 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1004 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Gaborone Aug 7, SAPA — The director of Botswana Customs and Excise, Mr Goldie Stoneham, says up to 8am this morning, traffic entering or leaving Botswana was normal, the Botswana Press Agency reports. Mr Stoneham was responding to enquiries following a report in the British Broadcasting Corporation of a pile-up of lorries laden with goods at the South African border because of new border control measures introduced by Pretoria.

Mr Stoneham said after some enquiries this morning, he immediately got in touch with his officers manning border posts and they have assured him that there was no unusual delay in the processing of goods leaving or entering Botswana. The BBC reported this morning, without attributing its report, that the border control introduced by the South African authorities has been holding up the flow of goods to black African states to the north. The radio said lorries carrying cargo to and from South Africa have been subject to long delays on the borders with Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The South Africans say they have been imposing levies since Monday [4 Aug] on goods travelling to Zambia. They say the new controls are routine and not in reprisal for the sanctions agreed by some Commonwealth leaders.

Masire Praises Kenya, OAU Summit Activities

MB041907 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has expressed strong satisfaction with the agreement signed between Botswana and Kenya during his recent state visit to Kenya. Speaking at a press conference at the Radio Botswana studios this afternoon, the president underlined that the agreement had far-reaching results for Botswana in the fields of education, culture, and science. The agreement includes the increase of reservations on various programs for students from Botswana studying in Kenya, especially in the fields of medicine and veterinary sciences.

The president commended Kenyans for their self-sufficiency in the production of staple food and said he was impressed by the extent of the agricultural industry in that country. Speaking on the Organization of African Unity's summit in Addis Ababa, Dr Masire said member-states were urged to pay their contributions to the liberation fund. He said the international community had again been urged to isolate South Africa to pressure it to dismantle apartheid.

On Namibia, the summit upheld United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 and differentiated the issue of Cuban troops in Angola from the issue of Namibian independence.

President Masire also revealed that he had received letters from white South Africans praising Botswana for its political attitude. He said the letters expressed admiration of the government and the people of Botswana for the treatment they received during their stay in Botswana. He said they feel guilty of the way the South African Government is treating and threatening Botswana.

LESOTHO

Trade Minister Appeals for Aid If Sanctions Applied

MB030609 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] The honorable minister of trade, industry, and tourism, Mr Moletsane Mokoroane, says that the lack of peace the world over is the result of the economic imbalances of the world. Mr Mokoroane said the world was bent on crippling the South African economy, and the question for this country was how it was going to survive the economic onslaught on South Africa. He appealed to the international community to assist Lesotho in the event of economic sanctions being applied on South Africa and urged the Basotho nation to cooperate and immediately set up alternatives so that this country may survive. He said that cooperatives have been instructed to help Basotho, especially those who work together who are willing to contribute to the economic development of the country and should be given the same business opportunities as foreigners.

MALAWI

BBC: Government Aid to MNR Considered Unlikely

MB020910 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 1 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For some time there have been claims that antigovernment rebels of the MNR in Mozambique have been using neighboring Malawi as a refuge in which to regroup and a springboard for mounting attacks. Last month, the Mozambique military openly accused Malawi of harboring MNR guerrillas. That was vociferously denied by the Malawi government. Andrew Romsley of the London *Guardian* has just been in Malawi. Robin White asked him if he had found any evidence that the MNR was there.

[Romsley] There is conflicting evidence about this. There is certainly a great number of refugees, up to 30,000 refugees have crossed the enormous border between Mozambique and Malawi which neither side can patrol properly, and to say the truth, this provides a water, if you like, for the MNR fish to swim in. Now, the question is whether the Malawian Government has deliberately connived in this or whether it simply can't do anything about it. There is conflicting evidence for that. People claimed to have seen unidentified transport aircraft at the airport. I myself have seen no evidence of organized camps for the MNR and not much evidence that there were members of the South African Defense Force there to advise them which you would expect to find if it was being done on an organized basis, but the Malawians

— they have always said Malawi will be a state unto itself and doesn't interfere in the internal affairs of other states. On the other hand, it might suit them, particularly when they are so close to South Africa, to be giving some sort of support to the MNR or at least closing their eyes to the use of Malawian territory.

[White] The allegation put forward by the Mozambicans is that MNR people have been issued with Malawian passports in order to allow them to travel abroad and things like that.
[Romsley] I haven't seen much evidence of that. You will find the office for refugees with UN documents, for instance. Most of them are nonpeople. The Malawian Government is slightly embarrassed, and probably unnecessarily embarrassed about refugee problem and won't let the aid agencies, at least officially, in there, to help and that means some conditions are poor, but on the whole, the MNR would have some difficulties in those refugees since they are not very popular with them. Most of the refugees are viewed acting very bitter toward both Frelimo and the MNR who after all have been wrecking their land and wrecking their villages and that is the reason they had to flee into Malawi.

[White] So, you own feeling is that the Mozambicans might be exagerating in some way on this one?
[Romsley] I think they may be, and it is slightly surprising because relationships, the relationship with Mozambique is warmer than it has been for quite some time. President Machel visited Malawi in 1984, and Malawi has ceased to be left out in the cold, labeled the Uncle Tom as it used to be, because of its relationships with South Africa. Both Zimbabwe and Mozambique have made some compromises with Dr Banda. So, there is a cordiality which we haven't had for some time, and it would be surprising if a very poor country like Malawi was to seriously jeopardize that by making absolutely organized attempts to help the MNR. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Grants Freedom to Three Catholic Nuns

MB061105 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Renamo forces in Mozambique have released three Roman Catholic nuns, one Portuguese and two Italians, after holding them captive for about a year. A Renamo spokesman said in Lisbon that they had been released unconditionally to show that movement had nothing against churches working in Mozambique. Renamo is still holding at least 12 foreign hostages, mostly Portuguese.

Roads To Malema District Reopened by FPLM

MB011352 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The actions of the FPLM forces in Nampula Province have permitted the reopening of the roads linking Nampula city to Malema district. The armed bandits had blocked the roads to Malema since September last year, thus preventing the people in the area from being supplied with basic goods. The criminals also hampered the sale of surplus produce from the people during the 1985-86 agricultural season. The FPLM forces' actions permitted the reopening of the roads and the arrival of the first trucks carrying foodstuffs from Nampula in July.

NAMIBIA

United Front Condemns Ovambo, Walvis Bay Blasts

MB041950 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The South-West African People's Democratic United Front, SWAPDUF, has expressed its condemnation of the explosions at Ovambo and Walvis Bay. The party said in a press release that the increasing number of acts of violence both iside and outside the country have to be taken very seriously.

Administrator on Constitutional Changes, Bombings

MB041949 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The administrator general, Attorney Louis Pienaar, says the manner in which voters ought to be consulted on planned constitutional changes cannot be disregarded in the present debate on the replacement of representative authorities. In his view, the matter has not been emphasized enough up to now. He said plans to replace existing constitutional structures are not carried through in democratic communities without proper consultation with those affected.

Advocate Pienaar was speaking at the opening of the 13th session of the second legislative assembly for whites in Windhoek. He said silence over possible ways in which those affected can be consulted only creates the impression that existing legislative machinery is to be used to make decisions on the rights of people who are not represented in the transitional government. He said that these people constitute a significant part of the population.

The administrator general said the failure to appreciate ethnic and cultural difference when drawing up a constitution would lead to mistrust and disloyalty. This, in turn, would lead to conflict and to the finding of ways to protect minority interests. He pointed out that promoting effective government was a challenge to those drawing up a constitution.

The administrator said consideration should be given to making provision to remove the rights of some people, who by their actions destroy the democratic guarantees and structures of society. He said this was done in certain west European countries.

He referred to last week's [words indistinct] involving himself and members of the cabinet, and to public uncertainty about the real lack of (?justice) and [words indistinct] in the transitional government. He said people should remember that this is a coalition government, and that its founding proclamation makes provision for the testing of laws [words indistinct].

He called on the government to (?justice) and [words indistinct] in the transitional government, and that its founding proclamation makes provision for the testing of laws [words indistinct].

He called on the government to (?protect) its members against the current onslaught of the common enemy. In this regard, he referred to SWAPO's meeting at Katutura last weekend, as well to the bomb explosions in Ovambo and Walvis Bay. He expressed sympathy for the injured and the relatives of those killed in the incidents. He said that the authorities have already given the assurance that everything is being done to apprehend those responsible.

He pointed out that SWAPO has not claimed responsibility for the deeds, but that neither SWAPO nor the Namibian Council of Churches have condemned the attacks. He wondered whether this could be seen as silent approval on their part.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reaction to Commonwealth Sanctions Continues

Minister: Economy Will be Protected

MB061914 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has said in Johannesburg that steps will be taken to protect the South African economy should sanctions be implemented on a substantial scale. He told the annual meeting of the South African-Republic of China Chamber of Economic Relations that South Africa would be forced to introduce the measures to enable it to balance the trade account and South Africa's overall balance of payments.

Effect on Fruit Industry Viewed

MB051748 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1743 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Aug 5, SAPA — More than one million people in the western Cape would be affected if South African fruit became the target of international sanctions, the Deciduous Fruit Board (DFB) said today. DFB general manager, Mr Louis Kriel, announced that 2.5 per cent of the board's business will be affected by the sanctions package proposed by six members of the Commonwealth group in London early yesterday. [passage omitted]

Mr Fred Meintjies, the DFB's public relations manager pointed out that the western Cape fruit industry employed nearly 250,000 people in farming, canning and the dried fruits industries. A conservative estimate of five persons in a family brought the total number of dependants on this labour force to nearly 1.2 million people, Mr Meintjies said. About 95 per cent of this workforce were blacks and coloureds. The fruit industry was primarily export-orientated and had been doing so for almost a century.

"At this stage about 70 per cent of our fruit is exported to some 34 countries in the Far East and North America. This season alone could generate a gross turnover of R600 milion. European Economic Community (EEC) countries receive 85 per cent of all western Cape fruit exports. Advances in social development for workers on farms such as schools, housing and recreational facilities which were unparalleled in the world relied heavily on the profits generated from imports, Mr Meintjies added.

Mr Kriel said he was not surprised Britain was opposed to sanctions as the DFB was the largest employer of semi-skilled and unskilled labour and "possibly the most enlightened in the agricultural world". He stated that Australia's aim in supporting sanctions were "transparent" as it would only gain in the deciduous fruit world market while the poorer Frontline States will have to pay the price for sanctions.

The SA Dried Fruit Co-operative is preparing for sanctions by speeding up shipments originally intended for later in the year and by looking for alternative markets. Mr Tolmay said that dried fruit was exported throughout the year "but we have asked the packers to speed things up so that shipments originally intended for later in the year can be dispatched in September." "We are trying to send off as much as we can before any crunch comes."

ASSOCOM Opposes Punitive Measures

MB051100 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1029 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 5 SAPA — The Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa [ASSOCOM] remains opposed to the further sanctions on South Africa as proposed by the Commonwealth meeting in London. In a statement ASSOCOM said although not unexpected, they regarded the proposed sanctions as counter-productive and potentially harmful to economic growth and employment in South and southern Africa.

"The selection of the economic measures on South African exports also seems to favour certain trading countries with whom South Africa competes. "If the proposed measures do eventually affect South Africa's foreign exchange earnings, then the return to normality which South Africa is seeking in its foreign debt arrangements may well be delayed," said the statement. ASSOCOM nonetheless also sees the Commonwealth decision on sanctions as fraught with loopholes. "There is a strong voluntary element in the proposals and international cooperation is far from assured. Previous experience of sanctions suggests that the technique of slowly applying pressure over time will give South Africa the opportunity to adjust — to find alternative outlets or suppliers, to unconventional trade on a larger scale," the statement said.

Tourism Seen Continuing

MB051202 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The voluntary ban on promoting tourism to South Africa which was announced by the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, yesterday will not have a marked effect on

the tourism industry in South Africa. This view was expressed by the executive director of the South African Tourism Board, Mr Spencer Thomas, and the chairman of the Travel Agents Board, Mr Peter (Bottrow). [passage omitted]

Mr Thomas told our Pretoria news staff that a similar ban had been imposed in Canada about a month ago but it had been virtually ignored by the tour operators and the media in Canada. Britain had always been South Africa's greatest tourism partner and good friends had been made in that country over the years who would ignore the ban. Mr Thomas did not think that the sanctions would affect the number of British tourists visiting South Africa. Referring to the punitive measures affecting tourism by the other six Commonwealth countries, Mr Thomas said that only Australia and Zimbabwe still offered South Africa landing rights for its aircraft.

Mr (Bottrow) of the Travel Agents Board told our Johannesburg news staff that South African travel agents maintained their positive outlook because the country had so much to offer to foreign tourists. South Africa was also an important source of income for overseas airlines.

Tourism Ban 'Disastrous'

MB051328 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1240 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Aug 5, SAPA — The tourism ban proposed in the Commonwealth sanctions package was today described as a "disastrous blow." Mr Fred Thermann, of the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Industry, said the Commonwealth ban on the promotion of tourism was a disastrous blow to the hotel industry, car hire firms and travel agents. He said the ban could not have come at a worse time because the hotel industry had hit rock-bottom. South African Tourism Board chief director Mr Campbell Smith said: "Britain is an important market for us. We have made contingency plans to deal with sanctions." [passage omitted]

Minister Urges Caution in Releasing Trade Data

MB061652 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1650 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 6, SAPA — South Africa had reached a point "where it should be cautious, and even refrain from" releasing detailed and unncessary information about its international trade, the minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said tonight. "Information regarding our products, clients, volumes of exports and production and other details could very easily be used by our adversaries in the (sanctions) campaign against us," He warned in an address to the SA Cane Growers Association in Durban.

There were also perhaps already too many people with pretensions as experts in the field of international trade and trade embargoes, who publicly offered advice as to how business or government should act. "If an economic war is to be waged against us, then we are bound, just as would be the case in other warfare, to become less talkative about these issues, lest we jeopardise our own position," Dr de Villiers said.

Although South Africa was no stranger to sanctions and had successfully countered them in other fields, it remained a fact that comprehensive sanctions would cause "hardship and problems in many sectors of the economy." All possible avenues would, however, be explored to mitigate the effects of sanctions and to overcome them, he said.

SABC Says Sanctions Lobby Given 'Unequivocal Answer'

MB040535 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africa has given an unequivocal answer to the sanctions lobby abroad. It will not give in to threats: its problems must, and will, be resolved by its own people, without outside interference. It was necessary to make that standpoint clear, but now that that has been done the onus is greater than ever before to face up to the challenge it poses. Those problems (and the political ones with twhich the world is preoccupied are only a part of the development challenge) will have to be tackled with renewed vigor if the country is to keep faith with its ideals. Whatever constitutional formulas may be devised for South Africa, the creation of an inherently stable dispensation will not be possible without the rapid socio-economic development of its disadvantaged coummunities. There are influential circles in which this is actually regarded as the more important task to be undertaken. According to Mr Harry Oppenheimer, retired, Anglo-American chairman, it is necessary to tackle social and economic problems first (before the political) if changes are to be more successful, reasonable, and desirable than those achieved in other African countries.

So authoritative a spokesman as Dr Louis Rive believes that the development potential is nowhere near being fully tapped yet. The distorted face of South Africa could be changed within 10 years, he says, if the contributions of the state, local authorities, financial institutions, the employer and the individual are synchronized with a macro-economic plan. He believes it is time to bring the fragmented development plans together in a coordinated program embracing urbanization, rural development, industrialization, and small business development. In achieving the objectives of such a comprehensive program obviously positive initiatives — from the state, employers, and others — are needed.

Much has been made of this, and a great deal is being done in education, upgrading of skills, provision of housing and so on. But no less crucial to the success and tempo of development as such positive stimuli is the removal of the negative factors, the hindrances to the individual's own development of his potential to be a productive member of society. A much more energetic commitment is needed on this aspect of the challenge. The history of state paternalism and adherence to unrealistic standards has left South Africa an over-regulated society, restricting individual productive potential in a myriad of unnecessary ways. One of the destructive results is the seriously over-bureaucratized context in

which development efforts have to be undertaken. No less a public servant than Dr Rive, with decades of experience of bureaucratic dealings, was moved recently to express dismay at the effects. It is an unfortunate fact (he said) that the bureaucratic institutions have long since lost credibility among the blacks — and are to a large degree the cause of frustration, anger, and antagonism, contributing to an ideal climate for revolution.

Unnecessary rules and regulations, and the intrusion of bureaucratic control in too many matters that are properly the domain of individual choice — with such obstructions to personal initiative it is futile to look forward to the dynamic development South Africa must undergo in the years to come. They will have to be removed if it is to live up to the independence it demands in meeting the development challenge.

Reportage on Imposition of Import Deposits

Licensing, Not Embargo

MB041555 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1530 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Aug 4, SAPA — The decision to monitor all imports from Zimbabwe with an import licensing system from Friday [1 Aug] should not be interpreted as an embargo on trade, a spokesman for Dr Dawie de Villiers, minister of trade and industry, reiterated in Pretoria today in response to reports from Harare that it was a move to impose economic sanctions.

Referring to the announcement, made on Friday by the department, he said: "We stand by it ... this measure is an economic one instituted to protect our foreign sources of supply."

According to today's report, quoting Zimbabwe's leading *Herald* newspaper — which usually reflects official thinking, the move by the Pretoria regime ... should be seen for what it is: economics sanctions against this country." One of the anticipated developments was "obviously the weakening of Zimbabwe's economy to try and stifle our outspokeness about the evils of apartheid.

"The Boers probably also expect manufacturers who will be affected by the licensing system to exert pressure on the government to change its South Africa policy, or if that fails, to close down and move to Bantustans or countries with liberal attitudes towards the apartheid state," according to the *Herald*. [passage omitted]

On Friday a Dr de Villiers spokesman said the decision to monitor imports should in no way be seen as a deviation from South Africa's official trade policy. This was that it would not unnecessarily interfere in foreign trade, and also that it was against the institution of any trade embargo and sanctions against a trading partner. Importers of Zimbabwean products would still be able to obtain their import licences without any problems, and the measure was purely administrative. South Africa is one of Zimbabwe's major export markets.

Zambian 'Customs Clamp' Viewed

MB061541 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1538 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 6, SAPA — Vital imported goods, which keep Zambia's economy going, are likely to dwindle to a mere trickle in a matter of days following the implementation by South African authorities of an internationally legal administrative customs clamp on all supplies flowing through the Republic to the landlocked state. The majority of Zambia's imports pass through South Africa, and the full impact of the measures imposed by the Republic's commissioner of customs and excise since Monday, only became evident today. Essentially, a provisional payment, or cash deposit, now has to be paid on all goods destined for Zambia; forwarding agents in South Africa either cannot afford or refuse to lay out the millions of rands required due to the risks, and Zambian importers will be unable to come up with the money from their side because they lack foreign exchange.

The result, according to an explanation of the practical effects of the measure given today by Mr Allan Cowell, executive director of the SA Association of Freight Forwarders, will be a severe shortage in Zambia of petrol, wheat, coal, clothing, tinned goods ... "you name it" ... within two to three weeks.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda was one of the most vociferous supporters of a Commonwealth sanctions package against South Africa, decided on yesterday in London at the end of a three-day mini-summit meeting. At a press conference in Pretoria last night, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said his government would not retaliate against the pro-sanctions African states but warned of tighter controls over imports passing through South Africa and of stricter border control in view of their attitude.

Zambian importers still have a loophole in that they can import their goods using Zimbabwe as a first destination, but observers say it is "not unlikely" South Africa will take action to close this gap.

From Friday a "monitoring" system of import licensing will apply to all goods exported from Zimbabwe — which is also in the forefront of sanctions demands against South Africa — and passing through the Republic. The Department of Trade and Industry emphasised the Zimbabean move was not a trade embargo and that import permits would be freely available, but the increased paperwork is likely to delay the flow of foreign exchange earnings goods from Zimbabwe. [sentence as received]

The commissioner for customs and excise, Mr Daan Colesky, confirmed in Pretoria last night hat the provisional payment system had been imposed on Zambia imports after Mr Pik Botha told reporters of an impending "levy" which the government had decided to impose. Mr Colesky emphasised the move was purely a customs matter, to counter irregularities and fraud encountered in the Zambian case, and that it had been applied to other African states in the past. He has subsequently conceded that even though the deposit system is strictly administrative in legal

terms, it "could have political implications." These, however, are no concern of Customs and Excise.

Mr Cowell, explaining details of requirements for the provisional payment system said that since Monday, the full duty plus 25 per cent of this had to be paid in cash to South African Customs and Excise before goods destined for Zambia would be released. On duty free goods, a provisional payment of 25 percent of the value of the shipment up to a maximum of R10 000 had to be put up. The system was also applicable to goods in customs bonded warehouses.

The deposits, which had to be paid in rands, would only be repaid once a Zambian bill of entry was produced as proof the goods had reached their destination and that the duties had been paid. "This sounds very simple, but in practice it is not so," Mr Cowell said. The forwarding agent in South Africa was not prepared to put up the thousands of rands this required unless someone else provided him with the funds to do so. This was because he would, at best, recover his money only up to a year later, if at all.

Customs and Excise's insistence on the physical presentation of the Zambian customs bill of entry document to South African Customs and Excise in South Africa, before the deposit was refunded, created an almost impossible situation because the Zambians would not be prepared to send it on. The Zambian importer would have to ensure the document was returned to South Africa or the transporter would have to bring it back.

Mr Cowell said one forwarding agent had told him today he would have had to put up nearly R200,000 to guarantee a shipment and that he simply did not have the money. Nobody else in South Africa would be prepared to lodge the funds with Customs and Excise and the only alternative was the Zambian importer himself. Even if he had the money available to be tied up in the deposit system, which was unlikely, the Zambian Reserve Bank would almost certainly not allow valuable foreign exchange out of the country.

Mr Cowell emphasised that, on the face of it, the Customs and Excise move was non-political, as it was completely legal in terms of internationally accepted customs laws. "But you can draw your own conclusions on the political implications when you look at how things will work in practice." He estimated that the total amount of money which could be tied up on a monthly basis as result could be between R7 million and R12 million. He had received no reaction yet from forwarding agents on the Zambian side, but his association would not be making any representations to the South African authorities to protest at the move. "Although it will take a slice out of forwarding agents business, it will not have a major effect." South African freight companies involved in transporting the imports, particularly the truckers, would however be financially set back.

Spokesman Reacts to Delays

MB061707 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GTMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has reacted to reports of delays at border posts on the country's northern border. A spokesman for the department said that, in view of existing circumstances, the South African Government was trying to obtain statistical information on the nature and extent of traffic between Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa, via the South African transport system. Such monitoring would, of necessity, lead to delays. He said Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana had been excluded, as they were members of the customs union, and there was fairly complete statistical information on goods traffic between these countries and South Africa.

ANC Maputo Representative Reviews OAU Summit

MB031005 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 1 Aug 86

[From the "Indaba" program]

[Text] Leaders from the African countries this week held a 3-day summit meeting in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. The main issues in the meeting were the southern African conflict, Africa's economic problems, and unity. ANC's chief representative in Maputo and a National Executive Committee member, Jacob Zuma, attended the summit and has just returned. Radio Maputo's Eddy Chauke asked him what his impressions were:

[Begin recording] [Zuma] Firstly, the summit was one of the most successful ones. The heads of state and government met in Addis Ababa and deliberated on the most crucial aspects facing our continent — the political situation and the economic situation. The seriousness with which the leaders of this continent tackled the problems was a remarkable element in the proceedings. There were basically about three main elements that kept on the conference all the time, the first one being the situation in southern Africa, particularly South Africa, the economic situation, and the unity of the African states. These three elements came out very clearly in the deliberations. There was not a single country that spoke without discussing the atrocities committed by the apartheid regime within South Africa and in the whole of our region. This was marked by the resolutions that were taken by the heads of state and government following, of course, the recommendations and resolutions taken by the council of ministers that preceeded the summit itself. I think the resolutions taken were much stronger than resolutions that have been taken before, particularly on the question of South Africa. Africa, speaker after speaker, was showing a mood of Africa having come to a point where they can no longer live side by side with South Africa in this continent. The heads of state and government were conscious of the fact that this aspect has been discussed by a number of summits before. It was very clear that they are no longer keen to be discussing it all the time. They want to resolve this problem once and for all. I think that this is the reason why, I would imagine, for the first time the resolutions dealing with the Western countries, for an example, that are condoning and protecting South Africa, were specifically mentioned, not only the United States and United Kingdom, even other countries. That shows the anger of Africa and that the patience has run out. People in this continent are tired of seeing their brothers being killed brutally, seeing their sister states being attacked, destabilized. They want an end to apartheid. That was the mood one saw in terms of the situation in southern Africa.

There was a great deal of understanding of the problems faced by the Frontline States. The Frontline States tthemselves submitted a common position which was unanimously adopted and accepted by the summit. I tend to think that there was more attention paid also to the liberation movements themselves. There is going to be an increase in terms of support of all kinds to the liberation movements with an aim to hasten the process of destroying apartheid. This has been the mood. A lot of anger about South Africa's occupation of southern Angola, and a lot of anger about the Reagan administration officially recognizing and supporting the counterrevolutionary UNITA in Angola, and Africa feels it is high time that, in whatever way, South Africa must be seen out of Angola. I think, in my own vies, this summit was an important happening at this point in time.

[Chauke] Now, among the resolutions taken was that African countries should pay their dues to the Liberation Committee so that the OAU can step up its support to the liberation movements in Southern Africa. Now, in the light of the economic crisis or problems Africa is facing, that of the problems which it might face in as far as the support of developed countries is concerned, particularly the West, do you think the material support for the OAU will be left only for material development?
[Zuma] Certainly. The point of the support to liberation movements was considered very seriously and of course OAU took deliberate decisions about the contributions by the countries to the organization, and certain specific decisions were taken in this regard, but, of course, this is also tied down with the question as in relations to the economic situation in the continent. This was one area that was considered in depth. Africa, in the first instance, realizes that the world outside Africa is in a way trying to make Africa to depend to it all the time. There was a very clear position taken by Africa of striving to be completely independent from the kind of strings attached that you find coming from outside Africa which at the end of it kept Africa to a particular situation wherein it finds itself in perpetual kind of problems.

Africa is even thinking of looking at the economy the way it has been arranged and, of course it recognizes the fact that this kind of arrangements in a number of countries were arranged by other people for other specific purposes. Africa sees the necessity of trying to depend on itself and that is the economic spirit in such a way that even the question of foreign currency should not determine the destiny of Africa where things cannot happen because there is no foreign currency. There were ideas, for an example, to the effect that why can't this one country be producing the other things the other is not producing like them? Why can't there be that kind of an exchange for Africa to develop?

There was a great emphasis again on the question of agriculture in Africa. Africa wants to see itself standing on its own feet and begin to look to itself in order to develop itself, not to depend to other people. As a result there were specific decisions and committees that have been created to look into these specific questions. The whole atmoshere even on this question was dominated by the action-orientated kind of spirit and decisions. In this regard, Africa is indeed trying to come out of this difficulty. It recognizes the fact that there is a big difficulty in terms of the economic situation, but whatever little it has, it must develop itself as well as the questions of the struggle in South Africa and Namibia, and the assistance to the Frontline States. Africa says whatever little we have, we should put it together and try to concentrate it to areas where there is more need. So, I should say that even the question of the contributions was looked at again very vigorously but this one is going to be resolved and, therefore, a kind of a new life in terms of how Africa, through its organization, tries to identify itself, tries to gain its own dignity as continent. There was a very, very noticeable consciousness in this regard and a sort of direction of some kind where people are saying: we, as Africa, we must emerge from these difficulties, as we recognize them, but emerge as a force united, forging ahead all the time.

[Chauke] It is often said that Africa is, I mean the OAU, is toothless body. Now, from this summit, as you saw it, it was a very, very important one, especially at this time. What do you comment in as far as this view is concerned?
[Zuma] As far as our observation is concerned in relation to the OAU as an organization, again there was a great awareness from the member-states of the fact that the OAU, in the first instance, was established on the basis of the need for a united Africa. This, every country with no exception sees as an important aspect that everybody must work for, as a follow up to this. Even the question of dispute that comes in the continent, a very important understanding by the OAU was reflected in terms of saying that if there are problems within the sister states, the principle of negotiations, dialogue must be the one that takes priority. There must be a method of finding solutions to the problems of the continent. In this regard, the very organization has in terms of its effectiveness, in terms of its ... [changes thought] as an operational kind of a body in our continent, has been underlined very seriously, particularly the work and the initiative taken by the outgoing chairman. There was intiative on a number of areas. Almost everyone realized that the OAU was put at a certain level and that level, that momentum must be kept. This is the spirit, because everybody feels the OAU must be an effective organization, and the new chairman that has taken over, has taken a very deliberate position to see to it that the organization's momentum will be kept. As for an example, His Excellency President Kaunda, who was nominating the new chairman, emphasized the question of the effectiveness of the OAU. It does seem that this is the view taken by the African states that we are living in a situation where we need to participate in a specific way as a continent. That in effect is the reason why Africa says we can no longer live side by side with the fascist regime in South Africa, and that this continent cannot realize peace while there are people, fascists, who are killing their brothers and this act has been taken as part of something that is affecting the big family in more serious sense, not just on sentimental, what you call, kind of situation, and therefore you can see the kind of decisions that emerge in the process of this. So this has been an important element again that the OAU looked at. It looked at a number of areas that it has to go into. In this regard, for an example, in terms of unity the OAU adopted the OAU anthem as a part of a need to constantly identify ourselves as one. So, I think that people who are saying the OAU is an organization not effective, have not been studying the qualititative development that the organization is undergoing. [end recording]

East Cape Funeral Ban Curfew Repealed

MB071259 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1257 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Aug 7, SAPA — Big Funerals are on again and the curfew in the townships is off. The divisional commissioner of police in the eastern Cape, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, has repealed orders that were put back in force on Friday after amendments to the regulations by State President Mr P.W. Botha. Emergency orders repealed on Thursday by the divisional commissioner of police in the eastern Cape that were back in force on Friday have again been repealed and withdrawn. This was announced today the police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, Major Eddie Everson, who said the orders had been repealed and withdrawn by Brigadier Schnetler. He pointed out that the emergency regulations were still in force, however. He said orders would be issued by the divisional commissioner as circumstances dictate.

The orders that have been repealed are government Notice No 1276 and 1277 of 19 June, 1986 and Government Notice dated July 1, 1986 which deals with the prohibition of gatherings. The orders restrict funerals to 200 mourners, bar political speeches and lay down that only one body be buried at each funeral. They also impose curfews, control non-residents of an area, control school boycotts and prohibit the possession of certain items, including T-shirts and prohibit the holding of gatherings by 52 political organisations in 13 magisterial districts in the eastern Cape.

Security Forces Held Not Responsible for Deaths

MB051819 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1816 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 5, SAPA — A Johannesburg magistrate hearing an inquest into the deaths of two blacks last year said today their deaths could not have been caused by the security forces.

Mr C. de Lange said the two — Mr Tshepiso Molokeng, 18, and Miss Nomthandazo Violet Nkosi, 16 — had died from bullet wounds caused by SSG ammunition. At the time the security forces had been carrying shotguns with bird shot and gas, he said.

Although members of the Army and West Rand police sometimes used SSG, evidence was, the magistrate recalled, that the Army had not been involved. The two were found fatally injured during the funeral of Mr Michael Modise, an alleged terrorist, who the inquest court found last week had died at his own hands in a handgrenade blast. Mr Molokeng died from lung and heart wounds and Miss Nkosi received a fatal head wound.

The court also heard today that the Communist Party flag and banners of the ANC were prominently displayed at the funeral of Mr Modise, who was buried in the Avalon cemetery on December 23. Mr P. Dlamini, a truck owner, said in a statement that he was forced to drive a group of youths during the funeral procession.

During an incident in which teargas was fired into the crown he found a fatally wounded woman on the back of the truck. The other body was found a distance away.

Dropping of Charges Against SADF Members Criticized

MB041619 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1618 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 4, SAPA — The recent decision by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the cabinet of South West Africa to drop charges against four members of the Defence Force in connection with the murder of a man in Ovamboland last November, has given rise to speculation and resentment, which "is far more damaging" that a finding in a court of law, the Bar Council of South Africa said in a statement today.

The Chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, Mr H.P. Viljoen, SC [Senior Counsel], said in the statement:

"The state president's decision was taken in terms of Section 103 of the South African Defence Act, which entitled him to act in this manner when it is his opinion that the act complained of was done in good faith for the purposes of or in connection with the suppression of terrorism in an operational area and when he considers it in the national interest that legal proceedings should not continue. Such decision can only be taken, in terms of the provisions of the act, after consideration by the state president of a report setting out the facts from the minister of justice. However, the general council of the bar has repeatedly expressed its opposition to legislation excluding the jurisdiction of the courts. In the present case the attorney-general of South West Africa has, on facts contained in an investigation docket, decided to prosecute the Defence Force members for murder.

"To interfere with that discretion and remove the matter from the jurisdiction of the supreme court gives rise over and above the principal objection to that course, to speculation and resentment which is, in the view of the bar, far more damaging than an open investigation and finding on the facts in a court of law."

Bills on Electing Local Government Bodies Published

MB011313 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Two bills to introduce uniformity in the electoral system for local government bodies have been published in Cape Town. The Local Government Bodies Electoral Bill consolidates the qualification and disqualification of candidates, the division of wards, the preparation of voters roles,and the conduct of elections on the basis of the 1979 Electoral Act. A memorandum on the objects of the bill says the council for the coordination of local government affairs has identified a need for a uniform electoral system for local government bodies in respect of all population groups. Because certain factors such as the fact that the local government bodies franchise act does not apply to black local authorities, the black local authorities second amendment bill makes certain corresponding provisions in respect of black local authorites.

Dobsonville Squatters Evicted From Homes

MB050904 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0823 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 5, SAPA — Several Dobsonville families lost their homes yesterday when they were evicted from houses they had been occupying illegally. The evictions were carried out by the Dobsonville Town Council Police, backed by members of the South African Police and Railways Police. A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said it was normal procedure for the SAP to stand by during evictions when asked to do so by the evicting authorities. However, they would not actively take part in the evictions, he said.

The families were given a 4pm deadline to clear out. They occupied the houses in May, soon after completion. The council went to the Rand Supreme Court and the families were ordered to move but refused. The council police allegedly kicked open doors yesterday when the occupants had left for work, took out furniture and installed new locks. Some parents returned home after being telephoned by their children. Several men were arrested by the council police.

Some residents complained that the council police had broken their furniture while moving it. Destitute residents stood in groups talking while police drove around. One resident, Mrs Belinah Maiswe, said: "We have nowhere to go. Those who were lodgers have a bigger problem because their landlords have probably taken in a new people." Elizabeth Legoete (11) said: "My parents were away when the council police arrived and took everything out."

Bishop Tutu Arrives in Japan for 'Peace Summit'

For coverage of Bishop Desmond Tutu's visit to Japan for a "peace summit" in Hiroshima marking the 41st anniversary of the atomic bombing of that city, see the Japan section of the 6 August Asia and Pacific *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

One-Party System Approved by Venda Parliament

MB060639 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The Republic of Venda is to become a 1-party state. In terms of an amendment to the constitution which has been passed by the Venda Parliament, the governing National Party of President Patrick Mphephu will become the only party in the country. All 91 members of Parliament are members of the party. The deputy speaker of Parliament, Mr E.D. (Muloduzi), said that the multiparty system did not function effectively in African states because the people were used to a traditional formal of leadership.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

6 Aug Report

MB061306 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 6, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation from the Bureau for Information, Pretoria, for the period 06H00 yesterday to 06H00 today.

"In the first serious incidents this week two people were murdered in violence among blacks yesterday.
"In Sebokeng, Vereeniging the security forces found the burnt body of an unknown black man at the Residensia railway station. The man was first shot and then burnt to death
"In Zwide, Port Elizabeth Mr Penrose Ngwayu, 30, was also burnt to death. The incident took place in Mbilana Street behind the Masibambani school.
"Other incidents reported were isolated."

7 Aug Report

MB071304 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 7, SAPA — Here follows the Bureau for Information's situation report for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today.

In its investigation into Saturday morning's explosion in Walvis Bay the police found that Russian-manufactured explosive were used. Five people died as a result of the terrorist attack while 8 are still being treated for injuries. The investigation revealed that the attack was in line with the methods used by such terrorist organisations as SWAPO and the ANC. The security forces assured the public of their continued protection and support.
The rest of South Africa again experienced a virtually unrest-free day. Only two deaths were reported.
In Tantyi, Grahamstown an unknown black man died in hospital after a group of people had made an attempt on his life.
The only incident in KwaNdebele was the discovery by the security forces of the body of Mr Joseph Mtsweni, 28, at about midnight. Mr Mstweni was murdered on an open field between Kameelrivier and Wolwekraal.
There will not be a news conference today.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Emergency Regulations

"Since there is a national state of emergency, we cannot see anything wrong in the Government closing loopholes in the regulations that it introduced," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 5 August. "What is wrong is that it framed some of the regulations or clauses so badly that the courts found them to be invalid." The editorial points out that "new regulations, as well as existing ones," can still be challenged. The attempt "to bring about a confrontation between the State and the courts by challenging every possible aspect of the

emergency in the hope that the courts will toss the regulations out or free detainees holus bolus" is "an idle thought." Also, if applicants bring cases before the courts for "political purposes rather than for legal redress, the courts will quickly detect the subterfuge." The editorial says the "State is expected to accept the courts' decisions that go against it — at least until such time as the laws concerned are amended by Parliament," but if the government has to "act swiftly to ensure that the state of emergency does not break down because of badly phrased regulations or because there are other loopholes, it has the right to rephrase the regulations or close the loopholes. Such action does not interfere with the courts, or undermine their judgments." "Instead of screaming to high heaven that the amendment of the regulations is evidence that we are close to being a 'constellation of police states', the PFP should accept that there is no police state if the courts remain free and independent." "What we hope and pray is that the unrest will be brought under control so that the emergency, with all the extraordinary powers taken by the Government, will end as quickly as possible so that life can return to normal."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"As might have been expected, Mrs Thatcher has shifted her ground in the wake of President Botha's contemptuous treatment of her Foreign Secretary," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 5 August. The chances are Thatcher "will refuse to go beyond the EC sanctions, which are mild but not derisory." The editorial says that by the end of September the United States "will have joined Europe in imposing trade curbs on relations with SA, thus enabling a host of smaller nations to follow suit." "It is likely that SA can escape the American sanctions, and probably blunt those of Europe, by releasing Nelson Mandela, ending the state of emergency and releasing all detainees, and by repealing the Group Areas Act. Ironically, there are persistent reports in circulation that government is anxious to release Mandela before the emergency is lifted." The editorial says that sanctions "constitute an exercise in coercion: if limited sanctions do not succeed, they will be replaced by comprehensive sanctions: if they achieve limited ends, they will be used to achieve greater ends. In other words, a government which yields to external coercion loses control of its future, and whites in SA fear nothing so much as a loss of control. Sanctions, therefore, will ensure that the tentative changes of recent years will be replaced by a terrified, and therefore tenacious, resistance to change. They will make matters worse."

RSA Reaches Economic 'Bottom'

"Yesterday's drop in Bank Rate by half a percentage point is a compromise between the views of the monetary authorities, who want lower interest rates to stimulate the economy, and the banks, for whom the cost of money is still too high to justify further rate cuts," says a second editorial on the same page. The ending of the political uncertainty by the imposition of sanctions "may be what is needed to get things moving again. Here and there (in clothing and furniture, for example) there have been signs that some people are spending money, and that we have finally touched bottom in the economic cycle."

Sanctions Inevitable

"The great sanctions debate is in full swing, and unless President Botha gives the sanctions campaigners what they want — which he is not going to do — it is going to run for months and years," says Stanley Uys from London on page 6 of *Business Day*. Uys identifies three groups who are participants in the sanctions debate: the Thatcher group "which abhors sanctions but is being forced against its will into supporting selective sanctions"; the group who share "the Thatcher group's view that President Botha can be persuaded to mend his ways — but who believe that persuasion will succeed only if it is accompanied by compulsory selective sanctions"; and "the group which wants total sanctions against SA because it does not believe that President Botha is capable of changing course. Its motive is not to try to reform the Pretoria regime but to break it." The protagonists of "total onslaught" warn that the SA economy is "already winding down, white living standards are falling and unemployment adds daily to the ranks of black revolutionaries. So whatever effect sanctions have, therefore it is argued — however marginal the effects might be at first — inevitably they will advance the day of reckoning." They also hope that sanctions "will be a quick, surgical operation that will bring Pretoria to its knees; but they accept that it could be drawn-out, messy, probably even bloody, and that it could turn SA into a wasteland." Uys says that "as the sanctions campaign gathers momentum, Thatcher can only play for time. Clearly, she intends to fight sanctions every inch of the way, but the international climate is against her." Uys points out that the British Labour Party is "visibly grooming itself for office" and "one can imagine how the sanctions campaign against SA would take off if Labour came into office. Kinnock [Labour Party leader] has committed a future Labour government to the hilt in support of sanctions. Then the worst-case scenario would begin."

STAR on Homeland Independence

"It is high time Pretoria and the KwaNdebele Government abandoned their commitment to the homeland's independence," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 5 August. "Apart from the upheavals the independence decision has caused, moves restricting SA citizenship for those from independent homelands should make KawNdebele wary of the wilderness. Independence was previously regarded as an escape from apartheid. Now it can be seen as a form of incarceration under apartheid rules." The editorial says that "now that political rights are planned for blacks inside South Africa, independence (especially when it is not recognised internationally) may eventually amount to a diminution of rights." The editorial also points out that within the homeland itself "it is obvious there is serious division of opinion among its 320,000 people, making prospects of an easy birth for a new nation less than likely." "The people of KwaNdebele would do better to put their efforts into the achievement of full political rights for all in South Africa."

Plan to Determine Majority Opinion

"The events of the past few weeks have shown that the Government has lost almost all (if not all) the support that it enjoyed from coloureds, Indians and blacks," says N.C.H. Ferrandi on the same page. "The last vestige of hope for a peaceful, prosperous and just society in South Africa is that the National Council (invited and appointed by the Government and State President) should recommend the formation of a National Constitutional Committee which "should include representatives of all political groups or parties which enjoy the support of a substantial number of South African citizens." Ferrandi suggests that "each regis-

tered political party, or any political group, that can show that it has the support of say at least 3,000 South African citizens should be invited to submit: its idea of what the constitution of South Africa should be in 1991"; "its proposed programme of the steps to be taken to achieve its ideal constitution"; and the "names of 25 proposed members of the National Constitutional Committee." "The proposed plans should be widely distributed and well publicised throughout South Africa during the remainder of the year." Ferrandi says "the next step should be that all persons completing an income tax return in 1987 should be given an opportunity to submit, with their income tax form, a completed voting slip" which would be forwarded to a "panel of reliable scrutineers." The National Constitutional Committee would then produce two or three "constitutional plans acceptable to a substantial number of voters." The plans would be subject to a referendum and all South African citizens would be able to take part. The plan that gets more than 50 percent of the votes "will automatically be implemented." Ferrandi says this method of determining the opinion of the majority of South Africans "has the advantage of being completely confidential and it should be possible to limit intimidation."

SOWETAN on Black Housing

"One of the unfortunate oddities of bureaucracy is to attempt to place obstacles in the way of moves they are contemplating," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 5 August. "It is without doubt excellent that the Soweto Council is about to house the people squatting in Mofolo Park's Mshengu camp." However, the editorial says "our gripe with Mr Julius Mdlalose is to sound the sanctimonious rubbish concerning 'qualification' for houses. Mr Mdlalose must simply come off it. We are aware as he is that there are probably dozens who do not have any such 'qualification' to get houses. It is because of such 'qualification' that we have our desperate housing situation today." "Black bureaucrats should be constantly aware of the enormous responsibility placed on them. Unfortunately white officials have a blase attitude." Black officials "who should know better," "are not less sympathetic." Mdlalose "could do himself and his council an enormous amount of good — and they need the credibility — to dismiss all this rubbish about 'qualification' and give every family in that area a house. He will be starting a process that will be remembered for a long time by most South Africans."

'Focus' on Black Teachers

Nat Diseko writes in the "Focus" column on the same page that "the black teacher today is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea." The Department of Education and Training expects the teacher "to do his job effectively and to maintain discipline in a very difficult situation," yet "because of what has been happening over the years, the teacher has been removed from his position of authority by circumstances." The teacher finds himself "being tossed between the department, the parents, who expect the teacher to educate their children, and the children themselves, who are rebelling against a system of education they do not like." Factors which contribute to the teacher losing authority are: that "pupils tend to equate the teacher with the department because he is the nearest and most visible symbol of what they are rebelling against"; that the teacher "has found himself being a spectator in a show where he should have been the main actor because teachers are virtually voiceless." Diseko says today's black teacher has to show "forebearance and fortitude to survive the blackboard jungle."

CAPE TIMES on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 4 August says "broad agreement was reached at the Hague summit that Europe would achieve more by concerted diplomacy than by ultimatum; and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the incoming chairman of the council of Europe who was already committed to negotiation with President Botha before the Commonwealth meeting early in August, was accordingly mandated to speak on behalf of the European Community as well." However, "in his abrupt rebuff of this multiple approach last Tuesday, Mr Botha made some telling points but, by again sidestepping the fundamental distinction between state-imposed racial discrimination in South Africa and the casual toleration of sectional injustice in some other countries, he is unlikely to have given Sir Geoffrey much help in resisting the heavy pressures he will now encounter." The editorial says "Europeans will almost certainly follow the usual foreign policy practice of the Community: either reach full consensus or take independent national action." In the meantime President Botha "Would be wise to press on with its own reform programme, and South African exporters to examine their options between the brokers and the avengers."

Sanctions Debate a Rising 'Crescendo'

On the same page Robin Hallett writes from Britain that he suspects that the debate over sanctions "may have no more resonance than the rumble of a very distant drum" in South Africa. However, in Britain, the "cacophony of debate rose to a crescendo" with the publication in *The Guardian* of a long interview devoted mainly to the subject of sanctions given by the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher. Hallett says that the "published text conveyed very vividly that passionate sense of rightness that is one of her hallmarks." He also says that Thatcher is "very well informed — up to a point. She too easily dicounts — in her talk about negotiations — the obdurate dynamics of the Pretoria regime."

BEELD on Sanctioneers

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 5 August says in an editorial on page 10: "If sanctions were a moral weapon for liberation, one would expect that the proponents of sanctions would be relatively clean of the actions which are supposed to justify such measures." However, the editorial says this is not the case. "If one were to analyze black Africa's anger, it becomes positively laughable. Words like democracy, liberation, and human rights roll from their lips without the world ever being told how many of these nice things exist in their own countries." The paper concludes: "For outsiders to behave like a bull in a china shop over the delicate race and economic situation in this country is unforgivable. All their wisdom will not solve our problems. We will have to do that ourselves. But it would be interesting to examine the consciences of our accusers."

BEELD on Wealth Distribution

A second editorial on the same page says: "In the days when the Afrikaner was struggling to keep his head above water financially, it was often said that poverty was no shame." However, as a recently published book points out, the "Afrikaner became rich too quickly and for many a high standard of living

has become the only goal in life." "In a new South Africa, where a more equitable distribution of wealth can ensure the vital stability, a dilemma is waiting for many people. They will have to come down to earth — and allow a place there for other people. And this applies to the political salvation of the country, too."

VADERLAND on Implementation of Resolution

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 4 August editorilizes on page 8 that apart from the race problem, "the South-West African albatross has dragged on the longest for Pretoria." "With almost monotonous regularity excitement rises in the struggle over the future of the territory. There is a flurry, dramatic intercontinental diplomacy, press conferences take place, statements are issued, and then there is an extended silence as concentration moves to other bottlenecks." It is against this background that the passing of the date set by South Africa for the implementation of Resolution 435 should be seen. No one expected anything to happen on 1 August, "particularly not now with the fighting raging between FAPLA and UNITA."

Parliamentarians' Salary Hike 'Unjustified'

A second editorial on the same page says Parliamentarians carry a great responsibility in the present time. But, there is a diffrence between a political post and a business post. "The politician and the state's income depends on the productivity of the private sector. That is how the voter sees the matter. The electorate does not begrudge a member of Parliament a good salary. But the latest decision by which Parliamentarians awarded themselves a 25 percent salary increase, despite the worsening economic situation, unemployment, and hunger among many voters, does not create the impression of the politicians as camp fighters for the man in the street. We believe that politically the increase was a mistake, and economically, it was unjustified."

TRANSVALER on 'Two-Faced' Diplomacy

On page 16, Pretoria *Die Transvaler* of 4 August says in an editorial that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has warned countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe that they should not expect assistance if South Africa is forced to hit back against sanctions. "One of the greatest contradictions in the southern African situation is that the very countries which are calling for South Africa's head are also the ones who benefit most from unofficial trade links with South Africa." The paper says many African countries want the best of two worlds. "Some of these countries believe that the harder they press for punitive measures against the republic, the greater will be their rewards in terms of financial assistance from elsewhere.. Perhaps Mrs Thatcher's warning will cause these countries to think again — and that may put an end to the nonsense of two-faced diplomacy."

ZAMBIA

RSA TV Interviews Kaunda on Meaning of Sanctions

MB061100 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1920 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Interview with President Kenneth Kaunda by Freek Robinson in London on the "Network" Program — recorded]

[Text] [Begin videorecording] [Robinson] One of the questions here in London is what effect the Commonwealth package of sanctions will have on the Frontline States in southern Africa if they were to be aplied. More than 6 million tons of goods to and from these states are routed through South Africa. It also imports agricultural products from the Republic. Earlier this afternoon, I spoke to President Kaunda of Zambia and referred to the interdependence of the states in southern Africa and the possible effect sanctions might have on his country, but he was somewhat evasive on the subject.

[Kaunda] It is not that we are ignorant over the fact that our economies [word indistinct]. SADCC would have included South Africa if it were not apartheid. We are saying abolish apartheid and all of us can work together. We will be stronger.

[Robinson] Having decided to impose sanctions against South Africa you have actually imposed sanctions against yourself. Are you prepared to live with the consequences of that?
[Kaunda] You know why because sanctions against the apartheid system is the lesser of the two evils. The two evils I am talking about are sanctions will bite and bite very much indeed, but Freek at least we would be breathing, to be alive. [sentence as heard]

[Robinson] But Mr President are you going to stop importing goods from South Africa and stop exporting through South Africa?
[Kaunda] Well, we have taken these measures which will not be enough to stop our dependence on South Africa, but this is the price we are prepared to pay in order, that's the important point, to avert this catastrophe.

[Robinson] At this summit, you all agreed that not adequate progress was made in South Africa. Now what do you mean by progress and what is it that you want to see in South Africa? What would satisfy you?
[Kaunda] Freek, I said to your prime minister, sorry your president, now but was prime minister at the border meeting, I said you, Mr Prime Minister, are telling me that your party, right-wingers, are calling you a sellout. I said if you don't do something about it very soon Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela, will be considered softies in their [words indistinct] and be thrown out. So I said to him, please release Nelson Mandela unconditionally and form together a national movement across color, across religions, across ethnic groups, and move together, organize — the rightwing will be there, black and white, the leftwing will be there, black and white.

[Robinson] Our president, President Botha, has stated a few days ago that he would be prepared to call a summit meeting in southern Africa. Would you be prepared to attend such a summit meeting?
[Kaunda] If you are going to take lightly the agreements which you enter into with other countries, how do you expect them to come forward and begin talking and talking about what? Something that you ought to respect yourselves. How can I [words indistinct] I am prepared to organize a summit for Frontline States if I am convinced that State President Botha is going to. To [word indistinct] a program which we all agree upon and he is going to stick is going to respect the agreement reached at the [words indistinct]. Freek, you don't just meet for the sake of

meeting. You meet for a purpose. Every meeting must have a purpose.

[Robinson] Before the Commonwealth summit, you have stated that you are prepared to withdraw from the Commonwealth if Britain doesn't go along with the sanctions that you have asked for. What are you going to do now?
[Kaunda] Ah ! I am not going to leave the Commonwealth. We are going to go ahead and fight because the rest of the Commonwealth, 48 nations, are for sanctions except the British Government [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Lusaka Reports RSA Levy System on Imports

MB061850 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] South Africa has imposed a new levy system on all Zambian imports passing through that country, a move seen in Johannesburg as a retaliation against Zambia's call for mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria. The commissioner for customs and excise in South Africa, Mr Daan Colesky, confirmed today that the new reported system only affected Zambian imports. Zambia is one of the Frontline States in favor of punitive economic sanctions aginst South Africa.

RSA Official Notes Payment of Border Deposit

MB061912 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 6 Aug

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A spokesman for the [RSA] Department of Customs and Excise said at this stage, Zambia is the only country which has to pay a deposit in advance for goods to be transported through South Africa. This measure was instituted due to customs and excise fraud in Zambia in the past.

Grounded French Plane, Crew Released

MB041942 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The French civilian plane which was grounded at the Livingstone Airport after it flew into the country without clearance from Zambia Air Force [ZAF] has been released and allowed to fly to its destination. ZAF personnel at the airport said the plane with the four members of the crew have been released and flown to South Africa. Efforts to get a comment from ZAF commanding officer in Livingstone Lieutenant Colonel (Roy Mulenga) were fruitless.

ZIMBABWE

BBC Clarifies Pretoria's Trade Restrictions

MB061701 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 6 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zambia and Zimbabwe are taking stock today of measures announced yesterday by South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha that looked like retaliation for the strong advocacy by Zambia and Zimbwbe at the Commonwealth minisummit of punitive sanctions against the apartheid regime. Mr Botha announced that trade levies were being imposed on goods traveling across South Africa to neighboring states. Well, now there has been some clarification of what that means in practice. From Harare, Caroline Ellen cabled this report:

[Ellen] Minister Botha had, said a local business source in contact with South African authorities, inadvertently tacked Zimbabwe's name onto that of Zambia when he announced the move at a press conference at Pretoria last night. According to today's clarification, Zimbabwe has only to comply with the new import license demand which was announced last week and which will come into effect this Friday [8 Aug] after it has been gazetted in South Africa. The import license system will enable authorities to monitor the rate of Zimbabwean trade through the country, the South African trade mission here confirmed. Businessmen here say they understand the license is just a bureaucratic piece of paper that has to be filled in with no element of permission to it. They compare it to a similar demand made of Swedish exports To South Africa last year. Others, however, are not so optimistic. They say a 10 percent surcharge slapped on Zimbabwe's exports to South Africa last year resulted in a 25.1 percent drop in revenue which almost cancelled out the favorable tariffs Zimbabwe goods have under a preferential trade agreement with South Africa. If the licensing system delays some of the 80 percent of Zimbabwe's products which go through South Africa, businessmen say, the country might get a name of an unreliable supply resulting in cancelled orders.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwe and Britain today signed two aid agreements worth 28 million Zimbabwe dollars to finance rural and agricultural development projects. The agreements were signed only hours after the Zimbabwean prime minister, Robert Mugabe, indicated he might act against British interests here because of Mrs Thatcher's stand on sanctions agaisnt South Africa at the mini-Commonwealth summit. British High Commissioner Ramsay Melhuish told guests at the signing ceremony that the political disagreements between the two countries should be kept in proportion. No one, he said, should call into question Britain's fundamental friendship with Zimbabwe.

'Massive Holdup' of Goods Seen at Limpopo Crossing

MB051057 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] There are signs Pretoria is gearing itself up for sanctions countermeasures against its black neighbors, particularly Zimbabwe. Jenny Cargill reports from Harare.

While Commonwealth leaders were meeting yesterday on a sanctions package, a Zimbabwe freight company reported a massive holdup of goods crossing the Limpopo from Beitbridge. According to the source, South African customs are thoroughly searching all freight arriving via Zimbabwe. Malawian goods are the only exception. This follows Pretoria's announcement that all imports from Zimbabwe will soon have to be licensed and other unconfirmed reports says there are signs that Mozambican rebels

are renewing their activities along the Beira-Mutare transport corridor, which is vital for black southern Africa in the event of sanctions. Commonwealth observers see Zimbabwe as being a major focus of South African countermeasures because its industrial base has the potential of assisting others in the region to weather rhe (?effects) of sanctions.

Air Zimbabwe, SAA Uninformed of Sanctions Effect

MB061016 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1000 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 6, SAPA — No directive has yet been issued to Air Zimbabwe or South African Airways [SAA] on future operations should air links be cut as part of sanctions against South Africa. Spokesmen for the Zimbabwe national airline and SAA told ZIANA news agency this morning their organisations had not yet been informed officially about what would happen when the Commonwealth decisions were implemented against South Africa. Air Zimbabwe has offices in Johannesburg and Durban while SAA operates from Harare and Bulawayo. The two countries also have tourism promotion offices in both countries. Zimbabwean visitors to South Africa in 1984 totalled 196,861: compared to 181,836 in 1985. Between January and April this year there were 46,593. Similarly, 117, 578 people went to Zimbabwe from South Africa in 1984. In 1985, 150,190 visited Zimbabwe and another, 38515 during the first four months of this year.

The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) has not yet been "officially informed" about the effects of the trade measures South Africa has taken against Zimbabwe. "CZI is not yet ready to make a statment on this subject because we have heard nothing officially from the South Africans. "All we know is what we read in the press," said a spokesman.

South Africa announced this week that it was taking certain measures, including the licensing of imports and imposition of additional controls, on Zimbabwean goods. A business source said import licensing imposed by the South Africans would not affect trade between the two countries. "We believe that this will be gazetted by the South Africans on Friday but there will not be any vetting of such licences. It is purely an amdinistrative procedure and will not affect the volume of trade at the moment," he said. He said South Africans informed local businessmen they would not levy Zimbabwean goods. They would only charge a deposit of "goods transiting South Africa for Zambia and not Zimbabwe", said the source.

Iran's Velayati Arrives 5 Aug for Pre-Summit Talks

LD061235 Tehran IRNA in English
1146 GMT 6 AUG 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 6, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on the third leg of his 8-nation tour of African countries arrived in Harare, Zimbabwe, Tuesday [5 Aug] afternoon and was welcomed by a number of Zimbabwean officials. Velayati is carrying messages from President 'Ali Khamane'i and Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi for their Zimbabwean counterparts, Canaan Sodindo Banana and Robert Mugabe. [passage omitted] The Iranian foreign minister will discuss joint stances of the two countries of the upcoming NAM [Non-aligned Movement summit during his meeting with Zimbabwean officials.

Meets President Banana

LD061818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati who is in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, as part of his tour of several African countries, met President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe today.

During the meeting Mr Velayati referred to the role of the Nonaligned Movement in furthering the solidarity of Third World countries and emphasized the need to adopt a unified stance regarding the problems and difficulties of these countries.

Mr Velayati said: The deepening of friendly relations with Third World countries, particularly with Frontline countries, is welcomed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the forthcoming summit conference, with the support of progressive countries, can generate achievements and effective resolutions in support of the struggles of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

In reply, the president of Zimbabwe thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for its decisive support for the Frontline countries, which has acquired a special dimension following the recent visit by Mr Khamenen'i. In the absence of Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who is London to take part in the Commonwea'th conference, Mr Velayati also met Mr Muzenda, Zimbabwe's deputy prime minister, and exchanged views on important problems of the Nonaligned Movement.

Mugabe Establishes Cooperative Development Ministry

MB311330 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has announced the establishment of a full ministry of cooperative development.

In a statement issued this afternoon, Comrade Mugabe said the minister in charge of the new ministry will be Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, who is the current minister of state for political affairs and coordination of cooperatives within the prime minister's office. Comrade Nyagumbo will now be called the minister of cooperative development. He will also remain the minister of state responsible for politics under the prime minister.

The prime minister's statement said Comrade Nyagumbo will continue to exercise his original functions. The statement said that the structure of the new ministry will be determined by the public service commission, but as a general rule the prime minister has suggested that relevant posts and personnel already in service in the various ministries should constitute the establishment.